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Some American hostages, Waite reportedly transferred to Iran

BEIRUT (AP) — Some of the American hostages kidnapped in Lebanon have been transferred to Iran, where a powerful faction wants them put on trial, the weekly Lebanese magazine Ash Shiraa reported Saturday.

Terry Waite, the Anglican church envoy who has been missing in Lebanon since Jan. 20, was also transferred to Iran on two occasions for talks with Iranian officials, the semi-official daily newspaper Al Itihad of Abu Dhabi reported at the same time.

Mr. Waite had been close to freedom but contacts with him were broken off. Al Itihad added, quoting unnamed British sources for its information. It did not clarify whether Mr. Waite was still in Iran, or whether he had been taken back to Lebanon.

Mr. Waite's disappearance has been a mystery as no group has so far claimed responsibility for abducting him.

It was not clear whether there was any link between the report of Mr. Waite's transfer and the Ash Shiraa report that an Iranian faction wants American hostages also transferred to Iran put on trial.

Ash Shiraa said the leader of the faction, Sheikh Hussein Ali Montazeri, "demands that the American hostages in particular be brought to trial, especially since some of them have already been taken to Iran." Montazeri is the designated successor of Iran's supreme ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The American hostages already in Iran "are being subjected to thorough interrogations by the Iranian intelligence under the direct supervision of Minister of Security and Intelligence Sheikh Mohammad Mohammadi Rey Shahr, the magazine said. Rey Shahr's official title is minister of information.

It was Ash Shiraa that first reported the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran in an effort to free American hostages last November.

The magazine attributed its latest information on the hostages to unnamed "sources close to Montazeri's office" in Iran's holy city of Qom.

The magazine indicated that Montazeri and his followers reject the view of a top-level five-man committee, formed by Khomeini, which wants to release the hostages in exchange for U.S.-made weapons.

Ash Shiraa reported last week that the special committee believed that "a settlement to the hostages' issue can be achieved only if the United States delivered to Iran weapons that had been purchased and paid for by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi."

The late shah was toppled by Khomeini's Islamic Revolution in 1979.

The magazine had added that the committee consisted of Iranian President Ali Khamenei, Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, Khomeini's son, Ahmad, Revolutionary Guards Commander Mohsen Reda, and Guards Minister Rafiq-Doust.

The magazine said Montazeri represented "the revolution's logic" while Rafsanjani reflected "the state logic" in Iran.

Hassan Sabra, Ash Shiraa's editor-publisher, said in an interview last week that the Iranians "hold the key to the hostages."

"They (the Iranian government) want money and arms. In no case can their Lebanese jailers take the decision to free them. Only Iran can do that," Sabra said.

Mr. Waite disappeared in Beirut while on a mission to negotiate with a pro-Iranian group holding two Americans hostage.

Al Itihad said Mr. Waite was flown to Tehran for talks with Mr. Rafsanjani while "intensive contacts" were under way between the Anglican Church and Iran for the release of British hostages held in Lebanon.

Al Itihad said sources close to Mr. Waite's family said following his meetings with Mr. Rafsanjani the Iranian leader "made positive steps" toward freeing the Anglican envoy. But Mr. Rafsanjani suddenly ended his contacts before final agreement could be reached, the paper added.

Al Itihad gave no indication whether the reported progress

toward Mr. Waite's release had been blocked by the hard line Iranian faction that Ash Shiraa says wants the American hostages tried.

Ash Shiraa had reported last week that Iran also wanted the United States to release Iranian assets frozen in American banks.

The United States has already paid Iran \$451 million of an estimated \$3.6 billion in frozen assets, as ordered by a U.S.-Iranian tribunal in The Hague. The transfer of the funds was completed last month.

The French, who also have nationals held hostage, last November handed over \$330 million to Iran in part payment of a \$1-billion loan made by the shah in 1975.

Talks about repayment of the rest of the loan, plus another \$1 billion the Iranians are claiming in interest, have deadlocked.

The Americans and the French have repeatedly stressed that the financial problems are not linked to the hostage issue. Mr. Rafsanjani has declared several times in recent months however that Iran would be prepared to intervene on the hostages if the United States released Iranian assets frozen by Washington.

A total of 24 foreigners are missing in Lebanon, believed kidnapped since 1985.

They are eight Americans, six Frenchmen, three Britons, two West Germans, one Italian, one Irishman, one South Korean, an Indian and two unidentified.

Iran warns Kuwait against inviting big powers into Gulf

PEKING (R) — Iran's foreign minister said Sunday that Kuwait had miscalculated by inviting the superpowers to protect its oil tankers and that they would pay a penalty for becoming involved.

Ali Akbar Velayati, in Peking on a stop-over on his way home from a South-South conference in North Korea, told a news conference that Kuwait thought that security in the Gulf, where Iran has been at war with Iraq since 1980, would be restored by the coming of the superpowers.

"Kuwait has miscalculated. The coming of the superpowers contributed to the escalation of tension in the area and the superpowers themselves will become entangled, resulting in damage and problems for them," he said.

The New China News Agency quoted President Li Xianmin as telling Mr. Velayati during their meeting Saturday that the two superpowers had taken advantage of the situation, "making the turbulent Gulf situation even more complicated and tense."

"There is a danger the Iran-Iraq war might be internationalised which China is very concerned about," he said.

"China holds that problems in the Gulf region should be solved by countries along the Gulf coasts through consultation without outside interference," he said.

The United States has said it will allow 11 Kuwaiti tankers to sail under American flags and have the protection of the U.S. navy. Kuwait has chartered Soviet tankers and has asked China to lease Chinese oil tankers or to have Kuwaiti oil tankers registered in China.

Mr. Velayati said he had not discussed the Kuwaiti request in the talks with Mr. Li or other Chinese officials. Peking has said it is studying the request.

Mr. Velayati said that Iran had not received weapons "directly or indirectly" from China and denied reports in newspapers in Kuwait and Abu Dhabi that the two countries had signed deals to exchange weapons for oil or were involved in joint projects to make tanks or weapons in Iran.

"We have been able to meet our needs in armaments from any place except Israel and South Africa," he said.

The sources of arms include those left by the former government and those made locally and bought on the free market. He said there were more than 60,000 Iraqi prisoners of war now in Iran.

He said the war would go on as long as the government in Baghdad remained in power.

Mr. Li said China supported all actions favourable to maintaining the security and free navigation in the Gulf and opposed any involvement by big powers.

Permanent Security Council members working on resolution to end Gulf war

NEW YORK — A carrot-and-stick resolution aimed at stopping the 6½-year Iran-Iraq war is being hammered out behind closed doors by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

To speed the peace-seeking process, the big five of 15-member Council — the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, China, and France — have been trying to work things out in unofficial sessions. They are apparently aiming for a single resolution incorporating two approaches, one conciliatory and the other punitive.

A peace-pipe offering by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar intended to wheedle Iran into ending its boycott of the Council (Tehran has refused to participate in U.N. proceedings or abide by U.N. resolutions be-

cause it considers both biased. The U.N. has never branded Iraq as the aggressor for its initial attack on Iran.)

A watered-down version of a tough U.S. resolution aimed at clamping an international arms embargo on Iran. (The U.S. resolution would have required all countries to respond automatically to either Iran or Iraq refused to abide by a U.N. resolution. It failed to gain Council support because most felt it would simply stiffen Iran's position.)

The secretary-general's blueprint, first presented to the belligerents in 1985, calls for:

— An immediate ceasefire.

— A halt to attacks on civilians.

— An end to the use of chemical weapons.

— Freedom of navigation in

Gulf.

— Freedom from attack for ports, harbours, berths, and other shipping facilities.

— Freedom of civil aviation.

— An exchange of war prisoners.

— Withdrawal to international boundaries.

— A programme of reconstruction for both countries (with an implicit suggestion of reparations).

— An even-handed arms embargo against both Iran and Iraq.

An ad hoc committee, to consider the causes of the war, The Council has adopted 10 resolutions and nearly a dozen statements on the Iran-Iraq war. Iran has considered all of them biased in favour of Iraq — The Christian Science Monitor.

British medics of Beirut camps honoured

LONDON (R) — Queen Elizabeth honoured two British medics Saturday for their work in Beirut at a Palestinian camp besieged by Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen for more than five months.

English surgeon Pauline Cutting, 35, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) and Scottish nurse Susan

Wighton, 27, became a member of the same order (MBE).

The awards, which have honorary status only and are mainly recommended by the government for patronage and reward, were announced in the queen's birthday honours list.

Dr. Cutting and Nurse Wighton returned home two months ago, describing how rats had

gnawed the flesh of refugees in the Burj al Barajneh camp while women and children trying to bring in food for starving inmates became targets for snipers.

During the long siege, food supplies to the camp were halted by Amal. The two medics were forced to eat dogs to survive and saw refugees cooking and eating cats and rats.

Tunisian Communists start 3-day congress

TUNIS (R) — The opposition Tunisian Communist Party started its first legal congress for 25 years by accusing the government of restricting trade unions and press freedom.

Communist Party leader Mohammad Harmel, who opened the three-day meeting Friday night, also accused the authorities of repression and called for political pluralism. He denounced the recent suspension of his party's newspaper, Al Tariq al Jadid (New Path).

In a two-hour speech, he criticised the "absence of a repre-

sentative trade union" — the leadership of the country's largest union, the General Union of Tunisian Workers, was ousted last year after a bitter government-union struggle.

He also condemned the authorities for establishing a human rights body last month to rival the Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights, which has close ties with the opposition. Its secretary-general, Khemais Chemmar, was arrested in April and is facing charges of spreading false information.

The Communist Party has

joined other opposition groups in condemning a recent wave of arrests of leaders and supporters of the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI), which Tunisian newspapers say total some 250 people, including MTI leader Rachid Ghannouchi.

Mr. Harmel accused the authorities of repression, but echoing some of the government's concern at Iranian influence on Muslim radicals, he said: "We are conscious of all the dangers of using religion for political purposes."

U.N. set to halt Cypriot women's march

NICOSIA (R) — U.N. peacekeepers said Saturday they would prevent a planned march Sunday by Greek-Cypriot women across the ceasefire line into Turkish-controlled Northern Cyprus.

"Control of the buffer zone is a U.N. responsibility," the zone is between military ceasefire lines and our job is to prevent incidents. Our practice is to escort out anyone who enters it," U.N. spokesman Charles Gaunkin told Reuters.

The women, many of them refugees ousted from their homes by invading Turkish forces in 1974, said they were determined to cross the "green line" and demonstrate at Ankara's embassy in Northern Cyprus against partition and for freedom of movement.

Turkey is alone in recognising the breakaway North Cyprus state.

The Greek Cypriot-run Cyprus government, concerned about possible trouble if the women

confront Turkish troops, has refused to approve the march.

"We have made efforts to avert this kind of demonstration," government spokesman Petros Voskarides said. But he added that the women had not sought government advice or approval.

Government officials are privately worried they might have to order Greek-Cypriot forces into action to defend the women if the U.N. effort to contain them fails.

The main Communist and right-wing opposition parties have also indicated disapproval of the march, but in muted tones, as the women are widely seen as courageous, if foolhardy.

Turkish-Cypriot officials have said they would act within the law against the women if they enter Turkish-controlled territory.

Inc. Tucaoroglu, leader of the women's branch of the ruling National Unity Party in Northern Cyprus, issued a call in newspaper Saturday for Turkish-Cypriot women to stage a counter-demonstration in North Nicosia Sunday.

Women taking part in the planned march from the south say organisers have kept secret where and how they plan to penetrate the buffer zone in order to thwart U.N. plans to stop them.

The zone stretches 230 kilometres across the island and shrinks from six kilometres wide in open country to three metres at its narrowest in central Nicosia, not far from the only authorised crossing point between north and south.

Eight American congressmen sent a telegram of support to the marchers, who expect to be joined by sympathisers from women's groups overseas.

"We sincerely hope that the women walk home march across the green line will achieve what the world's greatest powers, including our own, have been unable to accomplish — the peaceful re-union of Cyprus," the telegram said.

U.S., Saudis discuss expanded AWACS patrol

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States has said it is discussing with Saudi Arabia a plan for expanded patrol of the Gulf by AWACS surveillance aircraft.

State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said the plan involved extending the patrols "in a more southerly area of the Gulf."

"This is an item we're discussing with the Saudis but no decisions have been made," she said.

The United States has "every intention of maintaining our strong political, economic and security ties with the Saudis," despite the decision to "temporarily" withdraw an administration proposal to sell Saudi Arabia 1,600 Maverick missiles, Ms. Oakley said.

President Reagan announced Thursday he was shelving the sale because of strong congressional opposition.

Several congressional opponents said they opposed the sale because of concern over a U.S. plan to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers flying U.S. flags in the Gulf and because of Saudi Arabia's lack of cooperation in intercepting the Iraqi plane that fired missiles at the U.S. frigate Stark last month.

Ms. Oakley said the administration planned to go "forward

with our policies in the Gulf region," despite an action precipitated by Congress which is "the wrong signal to send."

Published reports have said the U.S. Defence Department hopes to expand AWACS (airborne warning and control system) patrols over the entire length of the Gulf before U.S. warships start escorting the Kuwaiti oil tankers next month.

Any such expanded operation would require Saudi approval because the planes are based in Saudi Arabia and would fly over other Arab countries along the Gulf coast opposite Iran.

The Defence Department apparently hopes to monitor air and sea traffic across the entire length of the Gulf to head off any attacks by Iran, which has threatened to continue attacks on shipping bound for Kuwait.

Iran has air and naval bases as well as missile sites near the Strait of Hormuz and has occupied part of the Faq peninsula at the opposite end of the Gulf.

Presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater said in West Berlin Friday that Mr. Reagan would resubmit to Congress the missile sale for Saudi Arabia but did not say when.

Meanwhile Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday the

Saudi Arabians have been unfairly criticised for their response in the Iraqi attack on Stark.

"They performed perfectly well," Mr. Shultz told reporters during a flight from Iceland to Alaska.

"There was a lot of misinformation about Saudi Arabia at the time of the Stark tragedy insofar as what Saudi Arabia did and didn't do," Mr. Shultz said.

Mr. Shultz's remarks followed by one day the White House announcement it was dropping

plans to sell Maverick anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia.

Part of the opposition in Congress focused on criticism of the Saudis for not intercepting an Iraqi jet fighter shortly before it attacked the Stark.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday that the Saudis acted within a long-standing informal arrangement to protect their airspace.

Death of Iranian arms dealer questioned

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Congressional investigators are examining the mysterious death of an Iranian weapons dealer who tried to participate in President Ronald Reagan's administration's arms sales to Iran, a newspaper reported Saturday.

The Los Angeles Times quoted unidentified sources in Washington and London as saying a Senate investigator has made two trips to England to inquire about the death of Cyrus Hashemi.

The 47-year-old Hashemi died on July 21, three months before

the U.S. arms-for-hostages deal with Iran was disclosed. The death was officially attributed to a rare and virulent form of leukemia diagnosed only two days before Hashemi died.

A U.S. government informant who worked with the arms dealer said that customs service officials told him Hashemi may have been "bumped off" to protect the secrecy of the Iran initiative, the Times sources said.

Hashemi's relatives suspect foul play.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE 12:00 Koran 12:30 Programme Review 12:55 Children's programme 13:00 Give Me a Break 13:30 World Alive 13:40 Local Agricultural programme 13:50 Arabic series 14:00 Local programme 14:10 Programme review 14:20 News in Arabic 14:30 Arabic series 14:40 News and Events (Arabic) 14:50 Local variety programme 15:00 News Summary in Arabic 15:10 Programme contd.	
PROGRAMME TWO 17:30 Napoleon adventures historiques (feature film) 19:00 News in French 19:15 La force du destin 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Varieties 20:00 News in Arabic 20:10 Growing Pains 21:10 Coquest 22:00 News in English 22:30 Miss Marple	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 850 KHz. SW Tel: 77111-19	
07:00 Light Music 07:30 News Summary 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:05 Pop Session 11:30 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Talk 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instruments 14:30 Science Report 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instruments 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Listeners' Choice 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Jazz Hour 19:00 News Summary 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show continued	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * An art exhibition by Lebanese artist Jan Turk at the Petra Bank Gallery — Wadi Saqra. * An exhibition of Arab calligraphy by Nidal Tabbar at the Jordanian plastic artists association (until June 20). * The annual art exhibition by the ministry of labour, handicapped and social welfare centres at the Professional Associations Complex (until June 15). * An exhibition of British artists' prints at the British Council (until June 18).	
CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267 American Centre .. 644371 British Council .. 641520 French Cultural Centre .. 6361478 French Cultural Centre .. 637009 Goethe Institute .. 611993 Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777 Haya Arts Centre .. 665196 Hussein Youth City .. 6671816 Y.W.C.A. .. 641793 Y.W.M.C.A. .. 644251 Amman Municipal Library .. 637111 Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555	
MUSEUMS "Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Folklore Museum. Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. - Jordan round. Tel. 631760. Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). 677534.	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS Royal Jordanian (RJ) flights (Terminal 1) 16:15 Agaba (RJ) 16:20 Cairo (RJ) 16:30 Kuwait (RJ) 16:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 17:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 17:05 Jeddah (RJ) 17:25 London (RJ) 17:45 Doha (add.) (RJ) 18:30 Cairo, Agaba (RJ) 18:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 19:00 Athens (OA) 19:05 Frankfurt (RF) 19:05 Brussels, Geneva (RJ) 19:05 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 19:30 Madrid, Rome (RJ) 06:55 Baghdad (RJ)	
Other flights (Terminal 2) 09:55 Berlin, Larnaca (IF) 12:45 Agaba (RJ) 12:50 Cairo (RJ) 13:20 Kuwait (RJ) 13:30 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 13:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 14:05 Jeddah (RJ) 14:15 London (RJ) 14:35 Doha (add.) (RJ) 18:30 Cairo, Agaba (RJ) 18:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 19:00 Athens (OA) 19:05 Frankfurt (RF) 19:05 Brussels, Geneva (RJ) 19:05 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 19:30 Madrid, Rome (RJ) 06:55 Baghdad (RJ)	
DEPARTURES Royal Jordanian (RJ) flights (Terminal 1) 06:00 Agaba (RJ) 11:00 Doha (add.) (RJ) 12:30 Vienna, New York (RJ) 12:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 12:30 Cairo (RJ) 12:35 Larnaca (OA) 20:45 Dubai, Muscat (RJ) 20:50 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 20:55 Baghdad (RJ) 21:00 Larnaca (OA) 21:05 Cairo (RJ) 22:15 Damascus (RJ)	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
Amman Civil Defence 198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Quesneish 770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306
Ambulance 193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 630341
Blood Bank 778303
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622030
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 8963901
Electric Power Co. 6363814, 634881
Municipal water complaints 7712358
Queen Alia Intl. Airport (08)5333060

GENERAL

Jordan Television 77311/19
Radio Jordan 77411/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Ibrahim Abu Quta 740996
Dr. Wa'el Kharabli 632053
Dr. Mohammad Ajan 894184
Dr. Khaled Abdo 795392
Al Salam Pharmacy 636730
Neiroukh Pharmacy 642053
First Pharmacy 641912
Hinnawi pharmacy 845376
Khalaf pharmacy 778653
Al Farwasi pharmacy 787336
Al Sabah pharmacy 668056

TAXIS:

Al Ahram taxi 663911
Venezia taxi 644584
Palestine taxi 671473
Shmeisani taxi 665294
Mehyar taxi 644574
Khayman taxi 841577
Jordan taxi 623850
Asen taxi 844503

IRBID:

Dr. Ali Omani 272052

ZARQA:

Dr. Salah Safarini 987565
Al Saleh pharmacy 668056
Eshtiba 668056

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Akheh Maternity, J. Amn 642412/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Madinas, J. Amman 62640
Palestine, Shmeisani 66417/14
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845/65
Al-Musheini Hospital 66627/9
The Islamic, Abdali 66617/5
Al-Ahli, Abdali 66416/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77701/3
Al-Basak, J. Ashrafieh 77511/25
Army, Marka 89161/15
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Ammal Hospital 674155

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apricot 900 / 700
Apple (Lebanese & Turkish) 320 / 210
Apple 350 / 300
Banana 320 / 280
Beans (Mukannamar) 270 / 220
Beans 300 / 230
Cabbage 110 / 80
Carrot 130 / 100
Cauliflower 140 / 120
Cucumbers 170 / 130
Eggplant (large) 120 / 80
Eggplant (small) 150 / 100
Garlic (green) 380 / 320
Garlic (dry) 380 / 320
Lemon 150 / 100

Mallow 90 / 60
Marrow 180 / 120
Onion (dry) 120 / 80
Orange (local) 170 / 120
Okra 60 / 50
Peas 300 / 240
Peaches 850 / 750
Pepper (hot) 220 / 160
Pepper (sweet) 220 / 160
Potato 160 / 120
Radish 120 / 80
Sweetmelon 120 / 80
Tomatoes 90 / 60
Vine leaves 300 / 200
Watermelon 160 / 120

King voices appreciation for performance of RJ

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday voiced his appreciation of the role of the Royal Jordanian (RJ) airline in linking Jordan with sister Arab states and friendly nations, and urged the airline's staff to double their efforts for serving their country and countrymen.

The King was speaking during a visit to the Royal Jordanian's headquarters in Amman during which he met with the airline's

president, Ali Ghandour, who presented a briefing to the King on the airline's situation in general and its programmes in the future.

Mr. Ghandour spoke about the airline's operations, programmes for modernising the airline's fleet and expansion of Royal Jordanian of air routes as well as its endeavours to stimulate tourism to Jordan.

Assad briefs U.S. group on education system

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad met here Saturday with Mr. David Kennedy, U.S. ambassador at large, and a delegation of teachers from American universities, including the president of Brigham Young University in Utah.

Jordan and the role universities and community colleges play in developing education in the Kingdom.

Dr. Assad also spoke about the role played by the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) and its objectives and programmes.

Jordan, Iraq and Egypt discuss joint company

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, Iraq and Egypt Saturday opened meetings in Amman to discuss steps for the establishment of the Arab Maritime Bridge Company (AMBC) to operate a land-sea route linking the three countries through the port city of Aqaba.

Under secretaries of the ministries of transport in Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi, Ghassan Radwan and Mohammad Barqouqi accompanied by senior aides are conducting the talks at the Ministry of Transport in Amman.

The meeting will be devoted to steps to be taken for bringing the project into being and the commencement of actual work, Mr. Bilbeisi said.

The project company will undertake maritime transport operations, carrying passengers and goods from Nuweibeh in Sinai to Aqaba in Jordan and vice versa, thus linking the Arab orient with the Northern African Arab states, Mr. Bilbeisi said.

Following the initial meeting Saturday, the Egyptian delegate Mr. Barqouqi said that the pro-

posed company is bound to bolster inter-Arab cooperation and boost trade and tourism in the region. The project company, which will have a \$7 million capital, will commence operations in six months time and start transporting goods and passengers between Nuweibeh and Aqaba, Mr. Barqouqi said.

He said that the company will have its headquarters in Amman and will operate under the supervision of the three countries.

At present, Egypt and Jordan have their own national shipping lines operating between Aqaba and Nuweibeh. But, Mr. Bilbeisi said that once the tripartite company has been set up a new joint company comprising officials from the three countries will then be set up.

Since the inauguration of the Nuweibeh-Aqaba land-sea route in April 1985, a total of one million passengers have crossed between the two ports and more than 39,000 vehicles have been ferried between Aqaba and Nuweibeh.

8 education directors transferred to other posts

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi has transferred eight directors of education from their present posts appointing three of them as cultural attaches at Jordan's embassies in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

Other appointments include Dr. Farah Rabadi who, named director of the minister's office; Dr. Izzat Jaradat, director of development and studies; Mr. Tayseer Rashid Arafat, director of education in Zarqa; Mr. Suleiman Sala, director of education in Ajloun, and Mr. Ahmad Aqel, director of financial auditor at the ministry.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Embassy marks Queen Elizabeth's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British ambassador to Jordan, Mr. John Coles, Saturday hosted a reception at his residence on the occasion of the birthday of Queen Elizabeth of Britain. It was attended by senior officials, members of the diplomatic community and invited guests.

University to graduate students

AMMAN (Petra) — The 22nd batch of the University of Jordan students will be graduated today Sunday under the Royal patronage at the Al Hussein Sports City Stadium. The graduation is part of the university's celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of its establishment. This batch, comprising 2,650 graduates, includes 2,252 holders of B.A. degree, 157 holders of M.A. degree, 43 holders of diplomas, 3 holders of Ph.D., and 195 holders of diploma in vocational specialisations. The first batch of holders of Ph.D. in Arabic will be graduated.

1,000 fruit trees burn down

JERASH (J.T.) — More than 1,000 fruit trees were burnt in a fire that spread across 2,000 dunums of land in Jerash district on Friday. Civil defence officials said that the fire spread quickly after a farmer had set fire to dry grass and thorns in his farm. Olive, almond, lemon, and apple trees were among those burnt in the orchard, according to the Civil Defence Department authorities, who rushed fire fighters to the area from Irbid, Mafrak and Jerash. A large number of local inhabitants also took part in the fire fighting operations.

Arab ports group to meet in Syria

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Arab Sea Ports will open a meeting in the Syrian city of Latakia on Sunday to discuss, among other subjects, the establishment of an Arab regional training centre in the management of ports, according to Mr. Eid Al Fayezi, director general of the Jordanian Ports Corporation. Mr. Fayezi was speaking before leaving for Syria to chair the meeting. He said that delegates will discuss the projected training centre which will be located in Aqaba and will also decide on the setting up of maritime industries.

CAA to train in U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will be taking part in training course for those working with aircraft equipment, which will be held in the U.S. during the second half of this month. This is under an agreement signed between Jordan and the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration which is organising the course.

Queen inaugurates Amra Park

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Saturday inaugurated Amra Park in Amman as part of Jordan's celebrations of Army Day.

Amra Park, which is the largest in Amman covering 22,000 square metres, was converted into a public area and installed with complete park facilities by Greater Amman Municipality.

The park also houses the Friends of Children Club, which has been given a 700-square metre building by the municipality to serve as the club's new headquarters.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Greater Amman Mayor Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, toured the park area which includes a children's playground, and then visited the current Friends of Children Club building, where she reviewed the club's upcoming activities during the summer holidays. Her Majesty also visited with the children and attended an outdoor puppet show.

Following the inauguration ceremony, the Queen visited the municipality's Basman Direc-



Her Majesty Queen Noor inaugurates the Amra Park in Jabal Amman Saturday as part of Jordan's celebrations of Army Day. Accompanying the Queen is Greater Amman Mayor Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh (to the Queen's left) on a tour of the park (Petra photo).

torate, which will serve as a model for the branches that the municipality is planning to construct in order to extend its services to all regions of Greater Amman.

Her Majesty toured the building's units, inspected the chil-

Queen to chair meeting for Jubilee School plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor will chair a meeting of the Jubilee School Higher Committee at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation on Sunday to review reports presented by the technical committees on the construction of the proposed school.

The Jubilee School is one of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's pioneer educational projects which seeks to develop the intellect and leadership potential of gifted young Jordanians as well as other students from the Arab World. The Jubilee School is expected to open its doors to students in 1989.

It was on Nov. 14, 1985, the King's jubilee, that the Noor Al

Hussein Foundation (NHF) announced that it was to establish a model secondary school for gifted students to be named the Jubilee School in honour of His Majesty King Hussein's commitment to education and in recognition of the great strides made by the country under his leadership.

At the time, the NHF announced that the school would provide outstanding students from Jordan and other Arab countries with the highest quality of education. At least 300 boys and 300 girls will be given education in the projected school which will be an autonomous institution under Royal patronage.

Students begin 8-day exam

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 111,124 students go to examination halls in the East Bank of Jordan today to start an eight-day examination session following completion of the secondary and the preparatory school stages.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Education which organised the annual examinations said that a total of 60,500 male and female students who just completed the preparatory stage will be taking the admission examination for the secondary stage, while the rest are male and female students who completed the secondary stage, and will take the General School Certificate (tawjihi) examinations.

10-day symposium tackles problem of scarce resources in agriculture

By Nermeen Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the patronage of Jordan's minister of agriculture, Mr. Marwan Al-Hmoud, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, in cooperation with the Centre of Economic Development at the World Bank, opened Saturday a 10-day symposium on agricultural and food marketing in the Arab World.

Dr. Hassan Juma, general manager of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, spoke at the symposium's opening, highlighting the organisation and its aims in the Arab World.

"The organisation, in its capacity as a home for the Arab experience in the area of agriculture and food requirements for the Arab World, was the first to speak of the possible dangers in the agricultural sector and the need for food reserves in the Arab World," he said.

Dr. Juma also elaborated on the research done by agriculture experts in the organisation and the benefits they received from experts in other parts of the world.

As far as plans for the future, Dr. Juma pointed out several possible projects his organisation had planned.

"The organisation is currently making a study on the feasibility of establishing a marketing information centre for vegetables and fruits," he added, "this will be done in cooperation with the Geneva-based Centre for Trade Development and with financing from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)."

Dr. Juma expressed his sincere appreciation to Jordan's minister of agriculture, for his patronising of the symposium's opening, and the ministry's cooperation by offering all possible services to make the symposium a success.

Mr. Hmoud in his speech at the close of the ceremony, thanked the organisation for holding the meeting in Jordan, which he said will "facilitate the solving of nutrition problems in our area."

Mr. Hmoud further explained that Jordan, where the agricultural resources available are scarce, "as result of hard and continuous effort to expand its production, has been able to cover, more or less, the need for these products in Jordan."

He cited for examples the production of vegetables at 182 per cent of demand, citrus fruits at 101 per cent, eggs at 111 per cent and poultry meat at 83 per cent of demand, but the added that there are still essential products which Jordan still has to find ways of

Arab World needs social security society — Farhan

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director Mahdi Al Farhan proposed Saturday the establishment of a pan-Arab society or a pan-Arab federation for social security that will work to develop social security regulations in the Arab World.

Dr. Farhan made the proposal in an address opening a symposium on the application of social security systems in the Arab World.

"We look forward to the creation of a pan-Arab system that provides security for Arab workers and citizens and ensures a better and more secure life for all people, and at the same time helps to lay the basis for social justice and a stronger Arab economy," Dr. Farhan said.

The symposium has been organised by the SSC in cooperation with the Khartoum-based Arab centre for social security and is being attended by delegates from 11 Arab states.

Dr. Farhan urged the delegates to exchange views and to study new trends in protecting the social security rights of workers and in finding better ways for serving social security beneficiaries.

Referring to the Jordanian So-

cial Security laws, Dr. Farhan said that they provide for equal rights for Jordanian and non-Jordanian workers without any discrimination.

At present, a total of 417,000 workers are covered by the SSC law in Jordan of whom more than 100,000 are non-Jordanian workers, Dr. Farhan pointed out. He said that since the start of applying the SSC law in Jordan in 1980, the corporation has paid compensation and pension to nearly 111,000 workers, half of whom were non-Jordanian.

Dr. Farhan also referred to last month's decision by the government to expand the benefit of social security laws to businesses employing five or more workers in both private and public sectors and also to the earlier decision to include the Jordanian expatriates in the SSC law.

Mr. Salah Saraj, from the Arab centre for social security who is also director general of the Arab Labour Organisation, addressed the delegates afterwards underlining the importance of the symposium and the need for Arab states to promote the operations and programmes of their social security systems to cover all people.

CAEU opens session with tough economic agenda

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) opened its 47th ordinary ministerial session here Saturday with the participation of delegates from nine Arab countries to discuss Arab and international economic situations and proposals for overcoming the economic problems of the Arab World.

Iraqi Trade Minister Mahmoud Naser Turki, chairman of the previous CAEU session, delivered a speech in which he reviewed the council's achievements during the past years and said that the council played a key role in supporting Arab economic integration.

Mr. Turki called for studying the CAEU organisational structure to reduce expenditures and to improve efficiency in order to overcome the difficult financial circumstances facing the CAEU. He also thanked Jordan for its continuing support for the council.

The head of the Palestine delegation, Jawad Al Ghusseini, who is president of the Palestine National Fund and the council's chairman for the current session, reviewed the financial problems facing the council and called on Arab states to meet their financial commitments to the CAEU.

Mr. Ghusseini pointed out the difficult economic situation facing the Arab World due to the sharp decline in the oil revenues and

called for taking steps to overcome the financial problems to enable the council to go ahead with its mission.

CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi said that the council's 47th session is being held during a critical time in the economic and political future of the Arab World and the international community. He added that the decline in oil revenues has affected the economic and social development of all Arab countries. This decline, he said, has made it difficult for Arab countries to repay their foreign debts.

Speaking about the food situation in the Arab World, Mr. Obeidi said that Arab food security can be achieved only through a pan-Arab integrated plan which should form a central part of the joint Arab action programme. The CAEU secretary general also stressed the need for embarking on economic Arab blocs by adopting the council's resolutions.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Rajai Muasher, head-

ing Jordan's delegation to the meeting, delivered a speech in which he called on the conferees to work hard to remedy the current difficult situation at the CAEU in order to enable it to continue its task and achieve its goals. Dr. Muasher also called on participants to come up with adequate solutions that suits the difficult conditions facing the Arab World.

The agenda of the CAEU's two-day meetings includes a report on the current Arab and international economic situation, and proposals for solving the economic problems facing the Arab World through establishing Arab economic groups capable of facing challenges.

Participants are also discussing a draft programme for tax coordination among the CAEU states, a draft project for investing Arab capital within other Arab countries, and a system to increase credit facilities for export and import between Arab countries.

Also being discussed is the council's financial situation which resulted from failure by member states to pay their financial commitments to the council. The financial commitments which have not been paid by member states so far amount to \$4.8 million.

Iraqi minister discusses cooperation in communications, transport fields

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Mohammad Al Zubeidi met in Amman Saturday with Minister of Communications Muhied-dine Al Hussein to discuss Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in telegraphic and telephone fields.

The two ministers also reviewed ways for improving postal links and carrying out joint ventures to offer improved service to the peoples of Iraq and Jordan.

Mr. Zubeidi who arrived here Thursday for meetings with Jordanian ministers and senior officials will on Sunday co-chair a general assembly meeting of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company with Minister of Transport and Communications Muhied-dine Al Hussein. Tomorrow, Mr. Zubeidi will meet with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Transport company under review

Later Saturday, the Iraqi

minister met with Mr. Dakhqan to review Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in transport affairs.

Mr. Dakhqan said that Jordan and Iraq are continuing the process of developing bilateral relations not only in transport but all other fields.

As the ministers met, the board of directors of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company held a meeting to discuss the company's budget and plan of action and also to review a report on the company's general performance in the past year.

The board is co-chaired by the secretaries of the ministries of transport in Iraq and Jordan.

Support in Gulf war

Following the meetings, the Iraqi minister made a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, in which he paid tribute to the strong relationship between Jordan and Iraq which he described

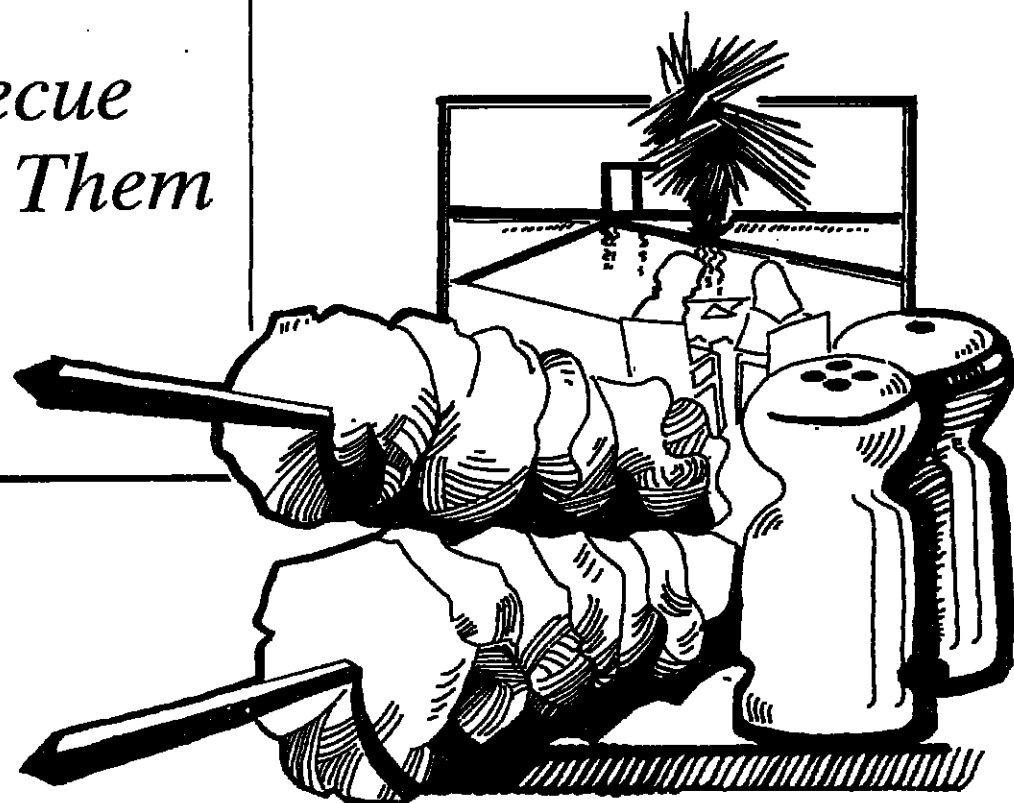
as remarkable and said should serve as an example for the rest of the Arab countries.

The minister referred to Jordan's continued support for Iraq in its war with Iran and voiced appreciation to the Jordanian government for providing facilities at Aqaba for the importation of Iraqi goods.

During his current visit to Jordan, the minister said he has felt the genuine desire on the part of Jordanians to promote economic relations with all Arab states.

Referring to the fighting along the front, he said that all Iranian attempts to take the southern town of Basra have ended in failure and that the Iranian forces have suffered heavy losses in men and equipment. The Iraqi armed forces are ready to defend the homeland and to protect the Arab nation's dignity, the minister said.

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

Electricity: How much is too much?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

ACCORDING to Lenin's basic definition of socialism the electrification of the countryside is one of the three achievements that socialism aims at.

Using this measure, we might conclude that Jordan became more Socialist than the Soviet Union, making electricity available to 96 per cent of the rural population, and 98.5 per cent of the total population of the Kingdom. It is doubtful that over 90 per cent of the Siberian population have electricity.

In no way does this mean that the Soviet government is not interested in improving the standards of living in the countryside, or is unable to make the current available to each village irrespective of how small and remote it may be. It only means that the Soviet government realised that economic resources are limited, and accordingly should be allocated for various purposes in accordance with a well established scale of priorities.

It might constitute waste of resources to provide a remote village with electricity if there still were villages that were deprived of schools, clinics, libraries, streets, roads, or other means of communication. In that case, the cost of extending the electric network, transformers and maintenance may be better utilised to provide other services more vital to the people, and not yet provided because of the lack of sufficient funds.

No one in his mind would hate to see every Jordanian village electrified, even when no more than five families subscribe.

Electricity is one of the basic entitlements of every citizen in a modern country. But, the basic entitlements are many, and the means to get them are not unlimited. Therefore some system of priorities should be employed, to start with the absolute necessities and advance towards conveniences.

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announced last week that during the first five months of this year it was able to extend power to 65 villages with inhabitants totalling 24,000 all over the country. This is certainly an engineering achievement. The question however is whether that was justified from an economic point of view or not especially when the JEA will soon become the biggest Jordanian customer to foreign loans. This means that JEA expansion is not based on its own revenues, but rather on loans in foreign currencies.

In fact JEA has invested over JD 200 million of capital expenditure in the last six years, and borrowed JD 176 million during the same period, of which JD 140 million is still outstanding. The cost of servicing this debt is at least 15 per cent annually, and reached JD 14 million in 1986. This practice is bound to create pressure on the country's reserves in foreign exchange, that is badly needed for other more economic and social projects far more important than the electrification of remote and scattered small settlements.

During 1986 it was also announced that power had been

extended to 82 villages with a total population of 31,000, an average of 50 families or ten subscribers in each village. JEA did not mention the financial cost of this achievement in the form of initial capital outlays and future running costs.

We are definitely not against connecting the smallest cottage on the highest mountain or the smallest tent in the desert with electricity, provided that was done in accordance to social and economic priorities. It is also important that benefits be weighed against the costs of foreign indebtedness. Under no condition should we ignore that illiteracy still blinds 28 per cent of our people, and that is an evil worse than the absence of electricity.

Four years ago the prime minister announced a year "devoted for the provision of water and electricity." Apparently the year of electricity was extended indefinitely. We now need a year to check the electric expansion, including exporting energy to neighbouring countries on account, merely to justify the purchase and installation of more thermal generators, and to satisfy the aspirations of otherwise highly qualified electric engineers thirsty to perform and excel.

Finally, we should be proud of the technical achievements of our excellent team of engineers in the JEA. Nevertheless, we need to stop them somewhere in order to re-think the feasibility of their runaway expansion, by doing some social and financial cost-benefit analysis.

Jordan and Syria show the way

THE just-concluded visit to Jordan of Syrian Premier Abdul Raouf Al Kasm and the high-level delegation accompanying him has already been marked by successes on more than one front. First and foremost the visit came at a time when inter-Arab relations are in dire need of consolidation and improvement. And, it came in the wake of the official visit by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai to Damascus several weeks ago. The frequency of the exchange of visits between Amman and Damascus is in itself a positive sign and proof that the bridges constructed between the two capitals by His Majesty King Hussein and President Hafez Al Assad during their state visits to each other's capital over the past few years are strong and durable.

Important as the various subjects reviewed by the two sides during the visit of Dr. Kasm to Amman are, an agreement on the subject of the projected Maqareen Dam could very well become a milestone in Syrian-Jordanian relations. It is most gratifying to note that Prime Minister Rifai and his Syrian counterpart had devoted a good part of their time on this most vital subject and endeavour. Should the on-going talks between Syria and Jordan be crowned by a successful resolution of this giant national project, it will go down in the annals of contemporary Arab history as an episode of sound, action-oriented decisions. The waters of the great Yarmouk River need to be put at the disposal of the general Arab world and there is no better way to do so than for Jordan and Syria to jointly agree on the ways and means to exploit this vital source of Arab waters for the mutual interest and security of Jordan and Syria. Needless to add, a Syrian-Jordanian agreement on the Maqareen Dam which is projected to provide a reservoir for some 486 million cubic metres of water would be in harmony with the letter and spirit of the Charter of Arab League and the objectives of the Arab Economic Union. Water security is even more important than energy security especially for the Arab World. Viewed from this perspective, securing water sources for the Arab countries is of strategic significance. Nothing would please us more, therefore, than to see the seal of consent by both countries on the Yarmouk-Maqareen Dam deal as soon as possible.

This is not to belittle the other areas of possible cooperation between the two countries which could include the fields of trade, agriculture, industry, electricity or communication and tourism — not to mention the already functioning joint-ventures such as the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company, the Industrial Free Zone and the Syrian-Jordanian Bank. Tourism between the two countries is already developing at a fast pace. In this context we would like to recall the positive steps which were taken in the seventies to functionalise and modernise the border crossings between the two countries. We would very much like to see the Syrian-Jordanian border crossing be the envy of the rest of the Arab World and an example to emulate. Syria and Jordan have now another opportunity to make the Arabs proud of being Arabs when crossing the borders of each others' countries. Security and custom concerns and considerations need not be sacrificed by efficient and well functioning border crossings. On the contrary, the two objectives can be easily reconciled with one another for the betterment of each concern.

The outcome of the Syrian premier's visit is yet another landmark in Jordan's quest to close Arab ranks and restore Arab solidarity, which is of paramount importance to the Arab World at this critical juncture in time. Jordan and Syria are showing the way to the rest of the Arab family and it is our hope that other Arab states, from the Maghreb to the Mashreq, will rise above their differences and quarrels in the service of the Arab people everywhere.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Conflicting signals, interests

THE Soviet Union, renewed through Pravda newspaper, its readiness to contribute towards ending the Gulf war under the umbrella of the United Nations Security Council. In contrast, one cannot but note that the United States is intent on exploiting the conflict for its own purpose and interest. The United States wants to use this war as a pawn for spreading its hegemony and domination over the Gulf region. Now that Washington's efforts to enlist the collaboration of the European countries to take part in this adventure has failed, it has adopted a new course of action, designed to impose America's domination on the skies, declaring that the Gulf region will be under the 'mercy' of the AWACS planes. Needless to say that foreign hegemony on the Gulf of any source cannot and will not put an end to the conflict, but would rather destabilise the whole region and undermine its peace and security. The Soviet Union has warned against this strategy, but the United States is going ahead with plans to achieve its own goals and objectives. America's attempts to impose air hegemony on the Gulf region is a new adventure that gives cause to concern for the peoples of the Gulf and to the world at large.

Al Dustour: The weak vs. the strong

ONCE again the Reagan administration succumbs to the will of the Zionist lobby and Congress, and cancels an arms deal with Saudi Arabia. The administration capitulated to Congress and withdrew a proposed sale of advanced Maverick missiles worth \$360 million needed for Saudi Arabia's defence. Although President Reagan said that he would renew a request to Congress for selling the missiles, the cancellation of the deal dealt a heavy blow to what has remained of U.S. credibility in the Arab World. The cancellation, coinciding with American naval presence in the Gulf, together form a negative development that does not augur well for the United States which is coming under constant criticism by the Arab states for its arms deals with Iran, a country that has been launching war on the Arab Nation and endangering the freedom of navigation in the Gulf zone. We view Reagan's cancellation of the arms deal with Saudi Arabia as another indicator of the deteriorating prestige of the United States world-wide, and also as a sign of lack of wisdom on the part of the U.S. policy makers with regard to America's interests overseas.

Sawt Al Shaab: Sound joint venture

THE proposed Maqareen Dam near the Syrian border is one of the most important projects for exploiting natural resources for benefiting the people of Syria and Jordan. This project aims at providing sufficient water for irrigation and for generating electric power, and so paving the way for further prosperity. The Maqareen Dam would be one of the most successful joint ventures executed by Jordan and Syria in the course of joint endeavours for serving the future generation. By building the dam and exploiting the water in the Yarmouk River we abort Israel's intentions and ambitions which aim at seizing water resources within the Arab region and expanding Israel's borders from the Nile to the Euphrates. Israel has been dreaming of achieving its goals, and the water in the rivers found in the Arab countries near its borders constitute a tool enabling the Zionists to achieve their goals.

Arms for South Africa: How Israel evaded U.S. Congress's sanctions

By Jane Hunter

NOT only has Israel evaded a U.S. law designed to put an end to its arms sales to South Africa, it has managed, by exercising its extraordinary influence over the U.S. Congress, to quell an upsurge of criticism and to put its lucrative arms trade with the white minority government on a firm footing, at least through the next decade.

Section 508 of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 called for a report, to be submitted on 1 April, on U.S. allies' military dealings with South Africa. Although Section 508 provided for a cutoff of U.S. military aid to those countries named in the report, Israel was blessed about the prospect. That section was, after all, an accident, whisked to passage by a Congress eager for an anti-apartheid bill in an election year with no opportunity for Israel's lobby to remove the offending language. But Israel had no reason to doubt that Congress would continue to turn a blind eye towards its military dealings with South Africa.

These had been an open secret for years — ever since 1976 when South African Prime Minister John Vorster visited Israel where he signed a series of economic and military agreements. In the latter area a symbiotic arrangement was established, whereby South Africa furnished raw materials and financing for Israeli research and development in exchange for finished Israeli weapons or the technology to produce those weapons under licence. The white government bought and produced under licence Israeli missile boats, ship-to-ship missiles, the Uzi sub-machine gun and the Galil assault rifle. In 1979 the two conducted a nuclear weapons test in the South Atlantic.

Israel has managed to put its lucrative arms trade with the white minority government on a firm footing.

Despite annual U.N. resolutions condemning its military collaboration with South Africa, Israel's friends in Congress accepted Israel's denials that it was not violating the 1977 U.N. Mandatory Arms Embargo; over the years they regularly stifled attempts to open debate on Israel's military links with Pretoria. Under this mantle of 'reality', and undoubtedly encouraged by the benign attitude of the Reagan administration toward South Africa, Israel grew less circumspect. In addition to the easily concealed technological transfers for the components and subsystems which constitute the bulk of its arms trade with Pretoria — radar, electronics for tank sights, and help in the design of Pretoria's new Alpha helicopter — the most recently reported of these — Israel began providing large, identifiable weapons systems to the white government.

"You don't have to be a genius to see our fingerprints all over it," said one Israeli official, referring to Israel Aircraft Industries' contribution to the conversion of South Africa's Mirage III into the Cheetah combat aircraft, all lost a near-twin of Israel's Kfir.

The delivery of 50 Gazelle helicopters preceded the July 1986 unveiling of the Cheetah, and news of the delivery to South Africa of an armoured personnel carrier and of at least two Boeing 707 aircraft converted into dual-purpose inflight refuelers and electronics warfare platforms followed soon after. In December 1986 came news that Israel and South Africa were planning an air strip on remote Marion Island, halfway between Antarctica and the southern coast of South Africa.

Dr. Frank Barnaby, a former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, said the airstrip could be used to develop a range for testing nuclear missiles. Mordechai Vanunu, the defecting Israeli nuclear technician, had revealed that South African scientists and metallurgists regularly worked at Israel's secret nuclear weapons plant in the Negev desert.

It was not until investigators for the state department, which was charged with writing the Section 508 report, visited Israel in late January and noted evidence of these dealings with South Africa that Israel's Congressional supporters realised that the report, when released, would be very embarrassing. An unrelated State Department advisory group had released a report suggesting that Israel was providing U.S. weapons technology to South Africa. Israel's friends alerted it to the danger and discussed the situation with Prime Minister Shamir when he visited Washington in February.

U.S. Jewish leaders also quickly warned Israel that, as U.S. public opinion grew increasingly hostile to the apartheid regime, Israel's links to South Africa were impeding their activities and souring black-Jewish relations. In Congress, white, liberal legislators who had closely identified themselves with past legislation against apartheid, were beginning to have acrimonious exchanges with members of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), who were considering enforcing Section 508 with legislation to cut Israel's \$1.8 million military aid. It began to dawn on Tel Aviv that a change in the comfortable status quo might be at hand.

The government's first response was to protect its profitable business with Pretoria. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin made a secret visit to South Africa. Initially, leaked stories about the visit portrayed it both as a warning to the Botha government that Israel might have to lower the profile of its relations and as a gesture to placate Congressional critics. According to later reports Rabin signed new long-term contracts with South Africa, covering nuclear and military collaboration.

Then, in a move that startled close observers of Israeli-South African relations, the Israeli government eased its strict censorship, and details of its military dealings with South Africa began to emerge. Nuclear collaboration and sale of uranium to Israel were confirmed, as were longstanding reports that Israel had offered Pretoria a partnership in the Lavi combat aircraft (this was declined in favour of the Cheetah deal) and that Israel provides counter-insurgency advisers to South Africa.

Israeli officials were quoted complaining that the abrupt cancellation of contracts with South Africa would result in losses of hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of jobs in the state-owned arms industry. It was reported that many Israeli scientists survived on research contracts from South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Above all, the value of the arms trade with the minority regime was placed at the astronomical level of \$400-\$800 million a year, much higher than previous estimates.

On 18 March, spurred by U.S. Jewish leaders who arrived in Israel in high dudgeon over the Pollard affair, the Israeli inner cabinet, after bitter wrangling, announced that Israel would sign no new military contracts with South Africa, but would honour existing ones. The cabinet had not demurred over the rectitude of providing weapons to Pretoria, nor over the wisdom of tying the Star of David to the setting sun of the apartheid regime (Israel's

three top leaders recently told former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of their faith in the survival of the white government), but on whether Israel must submit to pressure from the U.S.

Israeli officials acknowledged that their "sanctions" were designed only to preempt Congressional action on the report. Critics in Israel and the U.S. pointed out that it would be impossible to monitor Israel's performance, as the scope and duration of its contracts were secret. Is nuclear cooperation covered by a finite contract? Do some contracts have automatic renewal clauses? What did Defence Minister Rabin agree to in South Africa last January? No one knows. One CBC member said that some contracts had 40 years to run!

No matter, Israel used the 18 March cabinet declaration to beat off threats to its reputation and its U.S. aid. The Israeli embassy in Washington sent "an information packet" to members of Congress stressing the cabinet announcement and emphasising Israel's "opposition" to apartheid. At the same time, the leaders of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the Reform movement's Religious Action Centre and the director of AIPAC, Israel's registered lobby, together with several prominent white liberal members of Congress, had a meeting with the CBC.

According to several sources it was a long and intense session and the approach of the pro-Israeli forces bordered on intimidation. Reluctantly, members of the CBC agreed to drop plans for an aid cut and to refrain from singling out Israel for criticism on its arms sales to South Africa. In exchange, the three Jewish groups and the white lawmakers would work for increased foreign aid for Africa. Made with the proviso that such aid would not be at Israel's expense, the pledge merely commits those who made it to a good faith effort.

Even though it came within days of a report that Israel had passed to Pretoria details of U.S. espionage in South Africa obtained by convicted spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, when the Section 508 report was issued on 2 April, it was already a dead letter. It was immediately classified, shared only with the chairs of the foreign relations and intelligence committee of both houses of Congress. A public version mentioned Israeli sales to South Africa in conjunction with those from a number of European countries, although it did say that the Israeli government was "fully aware of most or all of the trade."

The speed with which Israel's lobbyists acted prevented anti-apartheid organisations, several of which favour cutting the U.S. aid of nations violating the 1977 U.N. arms embargo, from intervening in the process. There was some public protest. "The economic exigencies of Israel pale alongside the repression and exploitation under which the black majority in South Africa exists," said an editorial in the Los Angeles Times. But Israel was spared a protracted public debate.

Although temporarily submerged, the issue is bound to flare again — the more strongly for its suppression. Several members of the CBC have warned that unless Israel takes further steps to stop its arms sales, the possibility of an aid cutoff will be revived. In a 2 April statement, Walter Fauntroy, who represents the District of Columbia, wrote "It is indeed painful to learn that while we (Afro-Americans) were being supportive of the Jewish homeland, Israel has been selling arms to South Africa to destroy the lives and rights of the people in our homeland". — Middle East International, London.

Tough U.S. Gulf stance seen as bid to erase Iran arms stain

By Christopher Hanson
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has justified its naval buildup in the Gulf as a shield for free navigation, but private Middle East experts see another motive — restoring U.S. credibility lost by the Iran arms scandal.

Critics say the strategy is dangerous and may backfire. U.S. warships will soon begin escorting 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf, where Iran and Iraq are locked in a bitter war which has been going on for almost seven years.

These ships will fly U.S. flags and carry American captains. Kuwait, whose ships have been hit by Iran, supports Iraq. Top U.S. officials have threatened Iran with a possible preemptive strike if it deploys Silkworm anti-ship missiles at the mouth of the Gulf, an artery for world oil.

This is all a backlash to the Iran affair, former Carter administration Middle East adviser Robert Hunter told Reuters.

He was referring to the scandal, now under congressional investigation, involving "secret" White House arms sales to Iran in a bid to free U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

"The (administration) is now at great pains to reassure the Arabs that it is not involved with Iran and that has led to a tilt toward Iraq," Hunter said.

The New York Times said in an editorial Wednesday Reagan's naval stance appeared aimed at reviving an image of U.S. strength that was shattered when he sold arms to the country that had held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days in 1979-1981.

"The suspicion lingers that the rush to act tough in the Gulf springs from a desire to expunge

the folly of sending arms to Iran for hostages, rather than from a coherent plan," the newspaper said.

Reagan's naval diplomacy has rung alarm bells in the U.S. Congress, where leading members say he has added another dangerous dimension to a stumbling Middle East policy.

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, said Kuwait has asked Moscow to help protect its shipping after the Iran arms sales came to light. Only then did Washington agree to protect the 11 tankers in a bid to restore its influence and counter Moscow's.

"(This shows) how bad a mess you can get into when you carry out that kind of incoherent policy," he said during televised hearings on the Iran affair.

Reagan has said his policy is aimed at protecting freedom of navigation. He vowed Americans would never again suffer the surging petrol prices and long gas station waits that beset them in the 1970s.

Independent Middle East analysts said Reagan was exaggerating the problem because the threat to Gulf navigation was no greater today than it was six months or a year ago.

"The scene hasn't really changed to warrant anything major," said Shireen Hunter, a Gulf war specialist at Washington's Centre for International and Strategic Studies (CSIS).

She said only about one per cent of ships plying the Gulf had been hit and that, due to a glut in world oil, the tanker war had had virtually no impact on petroleum prices.

This was one reason why Western Europe and Japan, which rely much more heavily on Gulf oil than the United States, had been unenthusiastic about joint patrols of the area.

Roh inherits Chun's mantle, also his problems of legitimacy

By Roger Crabb
Reuter

SEOUL — Roh Tae-Woo, confirmed on June 10 as the South Korean government's candidate to succeed President Chun Doo Hwan, looks like inheriting sweeping powers but also a nagging problem of legitimacy.

Roh, like Chun a former general, was adopted by the ruling Democratic Justice Party as its candidate for presidential elections due in December.

With the opposition parties threatening to boycott the poll, saying the indirect electoral-college system is loaded in favour of the government, Roh, 54, now appears virtually certain to take over Chun's mantle next February.

In that case, he would also inherit the legitimacy problem which has dogged Chun since he, Roh and a handful of generals staged a 1980 coup to end the political uncertainty which followed the October 1979 assassination of President Park Chung-Hee.

In the past seven years Roh has held a series of key appointments in the administration of his former Korean military academy classmate and appeared as probably the reclusive president's closest confidant.

When Chun flew back from Rangoon in October 1983 after bombs, blamed by Burma on North Korea, killed 17 members of his party, he was reported to have redied for Roh to meet him at the airport.

Yet, asked once about widespread speculation that he would succeed Chun, Roh quipped to a journalist: "My name in Korean (Tae-Woo) literally means a great fool. How can a fool run a great



Roh Tae-Woo country like ours?"

While the opposition has reviled Chun as a military dictator and accused him of planning to hold on to power, the president has been adamant that he would stand down at the end of his official seven-year term, voted in 1981 by a 5,000-strong electoral college.

The government's key aim at present, apart from triumphantly staging the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, is the successful completion next February of South Korea's first peaceful handover of power.

But the opposition scoffs at this description of the planned electoral college procedure, saying the new candidate is a Chun clone guaranteed of his place and that under him nothing will change.

Roh, a career soldier who with Chun attended a psychological warfare course at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, later commanded a much-feared South Korean combat unit in South Vietnam.

In 1979, as a major-general, Roh moved his ninth division troops from north of Seoul to assure the success of Chun's putsch. Later that year he took command of the capital garrison command, responsible for the

security of Seoul and the presidency.

In 1981, Chun promoted him to lieutenant-general when he took over the defence security command. Later that year Roh resigned and began his meteoric rise through the Seoul hierarchy.

He served first as minister in charge of security and foreign affairs, then as sports minister, interior minister, head of the Seoul Olympic organising committee and, in 1985, became chairman of the Democratic Justice Party. Chun is party president.

In 1986, after weeks of opposition street demonstrations demanding free elections, Chun reversed his stance and agreed to allow constitutional amendments if government and opposition parties could agree on a new formula in parliament.

Roh, as DJP front man, played a major role in setting out the ruling camp's conditions for compromise: Basically, direct presidential elections were out of the question but instead the government would "press" for a parliamentary system with a strong prime minister answerable to members of parliament.

The opposition dismissed the plan as a formula to prolong Chun's power and the constitutional talks collapsed.

Interviewed by South Korean journalists last month after his nomination was virtually assured, Roh was asked if he would try to court the opposition to take part after all in this year's presidential poll.

"If the opposition proposes amendments to specific clauses of the presidential election law," he said, "our position remains unchanged that we are prepared to negotiate."

Sands of change: The causes of desertification

The following is part one in a two-part essay on desertification published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Part two will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Jordan Times.

DESERTIFICATION affects mainly the arid and semi-arid areas of the Earth; but though it may be accelerated by drought, it is rarely caused by it. On the contrary, its causes are man-made.

Desertification is a symptom of the disease of under-development. It results from the combination of social and economic factors, such as poverty and the inequitable distribution of resources, with environmental issues such as inappropriate land use systems and farming methods.

Desertification can be triggered by many factors, including over-grazing, deforestation, the expansion of intensive cash cropping onto marginal land more suitable for pastoralism, poor management of boreholes to water stock, and the settling of previously nomadic peoples.

Droughts accelerate desertification and amplify its effects. The Sahel, for example, has undergone at least four major droughts in this century: during 1910-15, 1944-48, 1968-73 and, most recently, 1982-84. Though the severity of these droughts may have been comparable, their effects were not. The last two caused widespread loss of life — in both human and animal populations — mainly because conditions had already deteriorated to a potentially dangerous stage. The most recent drought caused food shortages in more than 29 African countries, and affected over 150 million people.

Desertification also tends to occur more commonly in semi-arid than in arid areas. Where rainfall is at least moderately reliable, the temptation to grow more is higher; and when ground

cover begins to disappear, rains may be heavy and frequent enough to do real damage to the exposed topsoil.

Desertified land can recover. Providing enough good soil remains in place, and providing that local climates have not been changed too radically, the land will recover slowly once the pressures to which it was subjected are removed. However, recovery can be so slow that the damage is, in effect, irreversible. In southern Tunisia, the tracks of World War II tanks and wheeled vehicles can still be seen in the sand, and vegetation has never returned to the area even though grazing pressure is very low and there have been several periods of above-average rainfall since the war.

Desertification can appear in several guises. These include encroaching dunes and sand sheets; deteriorating croplands and rangelands; waterlogging and salinisation of trees and shrubs; and deterioration in either the quantity of ground and surface water.

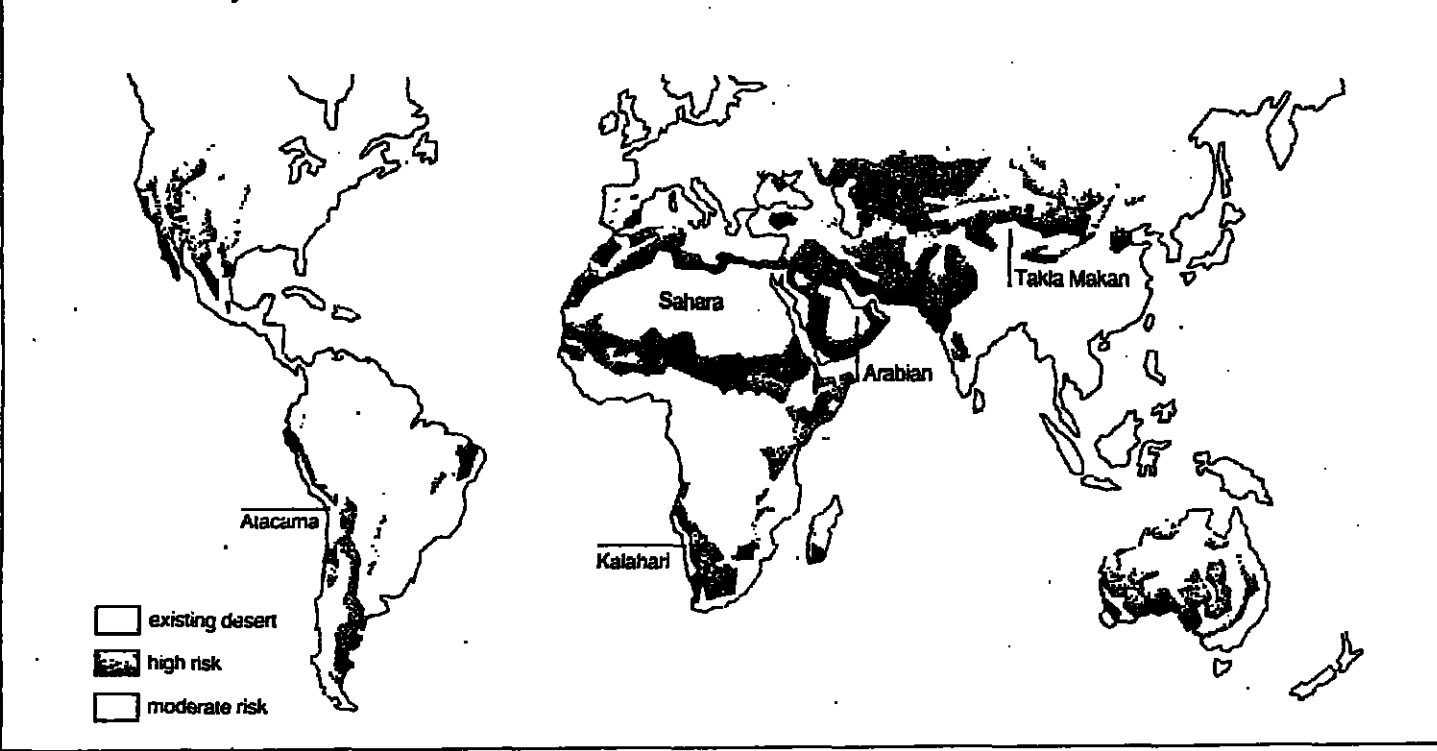
Desertification commonly follows deforestation because water runs off the bare hills too quickly, carrying much of the top soil with it and causing major disturbances in the water balance. One result of this is that groundwater sources are now failing all along the foothills of the Himalayas.

Desertification threatens the world's dry lands, which constitute about 35 per cent of total land area. In spite of their name, the dry lands support some 850 million people and produce substantial quantities of meat, cereals, fibres and hides.

About three-quarters of the dry lands are already desertified to some degree. While much of Africa is severely affected, so too are many other areas: Much of South America, India, western Asia, Australia and even some of Mediterranean Europe and North America.

A World Map of Desertifica-

Areas threatened by desertification



"The deserts are not invading from without; the land is deteriorating from within." The Human Impact

tion was prepared at the time of the United Nations Conference on Desertification (1977). It showed that 2 per cent of Europe, 19 per cent of America, 31 per cent of Asia, 34 per cent of Africa and 75 per cent of Australia were at risk from desertification. High-risk areas include parts of California, Chile, Argentina, north-east Brazil, large areas of Africa, Iraq, Pakistan, and parts of Turkey, Spain and north-west Australia.

Although desertification can start almost anywhere, fertile land near the edges of existing deserts is often at particularly high risk. Aerial surveys over the Sahara, for example, have revealed that the edge of the desert, as marked by the disappearance of sub-desert scrub and grassland, moved southwards about 100 km. between 1958 and 1975.

One of the commonest causes of desertification is now the salinisation of irrigated land. Nearly as much land is currently being lost to waterlogging and salinisation as is being newly irrigated.

Unless new irrigation projects pay careful attention to drainage, many will ultimately suffer from salinity, just as happened in many of the great civilisations of the past.

Desertification played a role in the downfall of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Harappan and Roman civilisations, and salinisation was involved wherever irrigation flourished. In what is modern day Iraq, irrigation has produced three periods of very rapid population increase; twice, in 1800 B.C. and 900 A.D., populations subsequently crashed as a result of waterlogging and salinisation.

Who is affected...

One of the tragedies of desertification is that it affects mainly those who can least afford it. People living in low-income developing countries, particularly in areas that are already climatically, geographically and economically disadvantaged. Because agriculture in these countries is the principal source of jobs, income and GNP, the effects of desertification are often disastrous, leading to famine and political turmoil. Following the drought of the early 1970s, every government fell in the affected

Sahel countries.

The numbers keep growing

The population at risk is very large. Some 850 million people live in the world's dry lands, and about 500 million of them are rural dwellers. More than half of them are already affected by at least moderate desertification and 135 million of them are affected by severe desertification.

The rangelands are the worst affected of dry-land areas, with 80 per cent of the total of 3,700 million hectares already suffering from desertification. However, the rangelands support a rural population of only about 66 million people.

By contrast, 260 million rural people live on rainfed cropland and 175 million on irrigated cropland. Some 60 per cent of rainfed cropland, and 30 per cent of irrigated cropland, is now at least moderately affected by desertification.

The numbers of people affected have grown rapidly since 1977, partly because populations themselves have grown, and partly because increasingly large areas of the sub-humid tropics (as distinct from the arid and semi-arid areas) are now becoming desertified.

Most of the growth has occurred in the developing countries. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the people affected by moderate desertification, and 85 per cent of those affected by severe desertification, live in developing regions.

By the year 2000, things are likely to be considerably worse (the goal of halting desertification by that date was suggested during the 1977 U.N. conference but is now considered impossible to achieve). By then, the population of the dry lands will have increased from 850 to nearly 1,200 million, and the rural population from 500 to 600 million. All of the latter increase will be in developing regions, most of it in sub-Saharan Africa.

Desertification is likely to continue unchanged in the rangelands, though improved drainage and other measures could slow the rate of desertification down, if only marginally. In the rainfed croplands, however, substantial further deterioration is expected as desertification accelerates.

The areas most at risk by the end of the century are likely to be the tropical rainfed croplands of sub-Saharan Africa, Andean South America, and parts of South Asia such as Nepal.

Oxfam: Can big be beautiful?

By John Tanner

OXFORD, England — One of the great slogans of the ecology movement in the 1970s came from the title of a seminal book on development, E.F. Schumacher's "Small Is Beautiful". Western aid agencies, working in developing countries, took up that cry with vigour. But as those agencies have grown phenomenally in size in recent years, have they been able to keep their "good looks"?

A good case to look at is Oxfam, Britain's largest and probably most famous charity, which had modest beginnings as a group of concerned individuals who formed the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief in 1942, to send food aid to war-torn Greece. Oxfam has grown so much since then that it plans to leave its cramped headquarters next year, to move into larger, purpose-built offices.

Oxfam raised and spent over U.S.\$ 70 million last year and employs over 300 staff in Oxford. That is more than twice as many staff as in 1962, when Oxfam moved to its present accommodation. It has become a big business, operating a chain of nearly 800 fund-raising shops, run by volunteers, throughout Britain. It has 31 field offices in the Third World and gives funds to more than 2,000 projects around the globe.

There isn't even room to swing a collecting tin in our present offices," according to one Oxfam employee. The number of staff and volunteer helpers has grown so fast that the organisation is having to rent nine separate offices in the town.

The plans are to provide new "campus-style" premises, which will be able to house 500 staff and volunteers. In case anyone should accuse the organisation of extravagance over this, the Chairman of the charity's trustees, Chris Barber, says: "Over a period of 12 to 15 years, the new building will pay for itself from the savings we will make, primarily by not paying rents for some of our present offices."

At the moment, there is a huge accounts section to handle the donations that keep flooding in from the general public, as well as a publicity section and area desks to process funding applications from different parts of the Third World. There are also specialist units dealing with emergencies, health and such things as supplying water at short notice to refugee camps.

The new Oxfam premises will include a printing room, space for a computer to hold the names and addresses of donors, a strong room and a canteen for employees' small children. The new site — like the existing one — is in an affluent suburb in the north of the city.

Yet however large Oxfam itself may have become, it still sees its role as funding effective small-scale projects in the developing world, sometimes countering the bad effects of bigger schemes. Last year, just under half of the agency's spending overseas went on emergency relief, while the rest was for long-term development work. About a quarter of the development projects are aimed at improving the environment as well as helping the poor. In Brazil, for example, Oxfam helps to fund the Church Commission for Fisheries (CCP), which is campaigning to prevent

the pollution of rivers and coastlines and to stop over-fishing. More than half a million people in Brazil earn their living from fishing but Oxfam says that economic progress has passed them by or even worsened their lot.

"There are some fishermen who have absolutely no notion that there are basic laws to protect them," says a nun working in the north-eastern Brazilian state of Ceara. Chemical plants, paper mills and sugar distilleries which produce ethanol fuel for cars all pump vast quantities of effluent into lakes, rivers and coastal waters, reducing fish stocks. There are even reports of dwindling stocks in the huge Amazon River, because freezer ships are over-fishing there.

Another problem is that colossal development projects, such as the Carajas iron-ore scheme, have pushed peasants — who used to combine farming with fishing — off their land and away from the coast. Oxfam is helping the CCP campaign with the fishing people to protect the environment. The CCP is also pressing for compensation for those whose livelihood has been affected by pollution.

In the state of Madhya Pradesh in India, Oxfam is helping villagers who are threatened by large-scale open-cast mining to fight for their rights. "Developments intended to provide power for the state's industrial complexes are quite literally taking the ground from under local people's feet," says Sam Clarke, a member of the Oxfam staff.

"One village we visited was just a hundred metres from the coal face, with huge mechanical diggers scooping a 70-metre high cliff and the boom of blasting echoing around. Villagers are forced to move away from their villages because life becomes impossible there."

Oxfam is helping to finance a group called German Seva Sastha (GRASS), which is encouraging villagers to form committees to press for their rights. Claims for compensation have been filed with India's Supreme Court. In one village, protesters lay down in front of the mining company's bulldozers. "We shall die anyhow, so let us die that way!" said one man who was threatened with eviction. In the province of Kordofan in Sudan, Oxfam is providing over US\$ 80,000 for the Sudanese government and a British volunteer aid worker to plant trees. Years of poor rainfall and a growing population have increased pressure on the land. Fields are no longer left fallow and crop yields for sorghum and millet have fallen by over a half.

"By chopping down the gum arabic trees in the area to make charcoal, farmers have, over the last ten years, been able to earn 200 per cent more than by keeping the trees for their gum," an Oxfam worker says. The Sudan project involves planting coppices of trees for firewood, fruit and fodder for animals. The trees also provide valuable shade and can improve the soil through nitrogen fixation. These are just three examples quoted by Oxfam as evidence that the charity's rapid growth has not made it remote either from the poor in the developing world or from its supporters in Britain. — Earthscan feature.

Viking wrecks give fresh insight into ancient seamanship

By Christopher Follett

Reuter

ROSKILDE, Denmark — Slender Viking ships once ruled the seas, disgorging fierce warriors to conquer England and occupy Iceland and Greenland.

Now, the skills of the men who built the vessels 1,000 years ago are winning rapt admiration from modern marine archaeologists. The experts have gained new insights into boatbuilding and seamanship through restoring the wrecks of five 11th-century Viking ships, raised from the muddy depths of Roskilde Fjord in Denmark.

They are learning, too, from re-creating such vessels — and replica Viking ships will sail in a regatta this month to mark the 25th anniversary of the raising of the ships.

Four of the original ships have been restored and museum officials hope the last will be completed next year.

The wrecks are exhibited at the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, a cathedral city west of Copenhagen.

Those at the museum were built around 1,000 A.D. and historians believe that they were filled with stones and sunk to block the Fjord and prevent invaders from attacking Roskilde, then Denmark's capital and main port.

There are two warships, two trading vessels and a fishing boat.

"During the whole era of the sailing ship no better square-rigged ships were built than Viking ships," Jan Skamby Madsen, a curator at the museum, told Reuters.

"The Vikings produced dozens of different types of vessel at a high level of professionalism," he said.

"We have learnt a lot about the hull construction of ancient vessels, ship carpentry and the extraordinary function of the sails, which lifted Viking ships' bows up in the water and made them skate across the sea."

He added: "Viking ships were not dependent on wind from behind, they could tack against the wind."

One of the two merchant vessels, the Deep Sea Trader, is the biggest of its type ever found in Scandinavia, at 16.5 metres long and built of pine, probably in Norway.

The Trader was typical of ships used for the first crossings to Iceland, Greenland and Vinland, possibly the name for North America. Two arrow marks on the upper planks indicate its stormy past.

A second trading vessel, measuring 13 metres and fashioned from a single piece of oak, carried cargo in the Baltic and across the North Sea.

The 18 metre Man-of-War, with its characteristics long low hull, is a type illustrated in France's Bayeux tapestry, which depicts the Norman conquest of England. Oak holes along the sides of the ship indicate the position of the 24 oarsmen.

The fishing boat, 12 metres long, had a mast and sail like the other ships but apparently no oars. The finds are between 60 and 70 per cent intact with the exception of the 28 metre warship still to be reconstructed, of which only about a fifth is left.

Madsen said building replica ships has been just as exciting as preserving the originals. And by building replicas the archaeologists have learnt a great deal about the building and sailing of the originals.

Newly-weds spend honeymoon crossing Sahara

By Susan Elliott

Reuter

LONDON — Michael Asher and Mariantonietta Peru, have just had a honeymoon short on relaxation but long on originality — a 10-month trek with camels across the Sahara desert.

During their 271 days across the world's largest desert, the couple travelled on foot and camel from the Chingetti oasis, Mauritania, to the Niger Nile in Egypt through Mali, Niger, Chad and Sudan.

They almost died of thirst, were arrested by police and hounded by baying hyenas which encircled their camp at dusk.

With only a guide and three camels for company they once trekked for 12 days without seeing another person. When they argued they walked on — in complete silence.

Constantly they feared attacks from bandits. "It was a hard honeymoon," concludes Peru, 30, "there were many moons and not much honey."

Often the intense 40-degree centigrade desert sun sparked futile arguments.

"Sometimes we didn't talk at all," said Peru, who dreamed of lemons and fresh salad as they ate supplies of powdered milk, dried gazelle meat, sardines and rice bought from local markets.

"I had hallucinations of a fresh tomato," she recalls almost disbelievingly. "And when the only available water tank, I had to convince myself it was the water from Rome."

The Italian general's daughter and the former member of Britain's elite Special Air Service (SAS) regiment, who married one day before departure, ended their journey last month.

They are now writing a book for an American publisher who gave £12,000 (\$19,500) toward the trip's £15,000 (\$24,500) cost. Britain's respected Royal Geographic Society says it is the longest camel journey made by Europeans.

"Certainly we know of nothing which compares," said a spokesman.

The couple travelled like nomads, except for a compass, maps and flares, clothed in turbans and jellabiya, loose hooded cloaks worn by Arab men.

"I did start with a couple of paperbacks," Asher, 34, admits, "but there wasn't time to read. Everyday we got up at sunrise, loaded the camels and trekked for 12 hours."

In Chad, the two were twice arrested for not having a travel permit and taken by police to the capital, NDjamena, where the interior ministry issued one. They were later re-arrested. The word "camel" had been omitted from

the papers. "Officials took us to NDjamena by truck where the director of security laughed and apologised for the mistake," Asher said.

Officials again struck at the end of the 4,500 mile route when Egyptian frontier police refused the exhausted couple entry from Sudan, explaining it was illegal to cross on foot.

"I said we would die if we went back. In the end they gave in," Asher told Reuters.

The expedition was inspired by an attempt in 1972-73 by author

and traveller Geoffrey Moorhouse to cross the Sahara from West to East without a motor vehicle. After 2,000 miles he gave up when three of his six camels died.

"It's tremendous someone has at last gone across by camel the full width," Moorhouse told Reuters. "I imagine it's the very first time someone has done so."

Caravan routes of indigenous people go north-south, he said. "To do something nobody has done gives you an incentive," Asher, author of two books on

the desert, including "The Forty Days Road" which chronicles his earlier travels with bedouin nomads in the Sahara.

"But we are also interested in the environment and desertification. It's a beautiful nothing — not a rock, not a stick, not a stone," Asher says.

They are stunned at how swiftly they readapted to European life: "We even look at our watches again."

But their passion for the extraordinary seems unmarred.

Longer-lasting artificial joints

ABOUT 70,000 patients a year in the Federal Republic undergo artificial joint surgery. Roughly 60,000 are given artificial hips and nearly 7,000 artificial knee joints.

Artificial joints that become part of the bone rather than being cemented into it are a substantial improvement, 300 experts from the United States, Austria, Switzerland, Holland and the Federal Republic were told at the first Barmbek orthopaedic symposium, held in Hamburg.

"Joints fixed to the bone by artificial cement can be expected to work loose after about 10 years," said congress chairman Professor Wolfram Thomas of Barmbek general hospital, Hamburg. The joint then needs replacing.

Artificial joints that do not use cement can be expected to have a longer life. They have been used for 14 years and are in increasing use.

The artificial joint forms part of the bone by means of the porous, sponge-like structure of its steel surface. It was developed

and manufactured by a Lübeck firm, SG Implants.

The new joints enable patients to get up immediately and to leave hospital three or four weeks after the operation.

The scar heals completely within three or four months. In Hamburg there is a waiting list of three to five months.

The new joint enables patients to move normally but doctors advise against too strenuous physical activity. Too much movement causes wear and tear.

— Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf.

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'Black aluminium' for solar batteries

MOSCOW (APN) — A special coat for sun-light collectors, created at Kharkov Polytechnic Institute (the Ukraine), is called "black aluminium." It almost fully absorbs the sun rays, transferring the heat for warming up water or air. The new coat is about three times more efficient than the existing ones. One square metre of "black aluminium" makes it possible to heat 60 litres of water to 60 degrees centigrade, within an hour. The coat has a porous structure which keeps the

sun rays and absorbs their energy.

Scientists suggest using "black aluminium" for making a series of sun-light collectors for industrial enterprises, farms, apartments and summer recreation centres. Having a simple design they can work in different climatic zones, are durable and can be easily cleaned. The invention is to be introduced in the first place in the Ukraine and Georgia, where sunny days occur very often.

Johnson breezes to another victory

GATESHEAD, England (R) — Canada's Ben Johnson, the fastest man in the world this year, produced an exhibition of power running to win a 100 metres race on Saturday in 10.42 seconds.

Although it was much slower than the 9.80 Johnson feels he is capable of achieving this season, it was enough to give him a comfortable victory in a triangular match against Britain and Poland.

Johnson's teammate Desai Williams finished second in 10.71 seconds, just ahead of Britain's

Mike McFarlane who clocked 10.74.

Johnson, who is building up to the World Championships in Rome starting in August, has now won four 100 metres races since May 28 and set the season's fastest time of 10.02 in Calgary a week ago. His objective remains breaking Calvin Smith's world

record of 9.93.

Britain's European champion Linford Christie confessed he was not too disappointed to miss the 100 metres in favour of the 200 where he clashed with another British European champion, Roger Black.

Black, stepping down from the 400 metres, made predictable late ground to finish second, ruffling Christie.

The latter, dismissive of his performance, said: "I'm still only half a sprinter because I'm a novice at 200 metres."

Commonwealth 5,000 metres champion Steve Ovett justified his £10,000 (\$16,500) per meeting price tag, when he opened his track season with a superb win in 3,000 metres.

Britain's athletics paymasters, who had originally offered the former Olympic champion just £1,000 (\$1,650) per race before he threatened to boycott their meetings, got their money's worth as Ovett outclassed a high calibre 3,000 metres field with familiar ease.

Japanese baseballer breaks Gehrig's record

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP) — Sachio Kinugasa of the Hiroshima Toyo Carp Saturday broke Lou Gehrig's record as the most durable man in baseball, chalking up his 2,131st consecutive game before hometown fans.

On Thursday, Kinugasa tied the record set by the New York Yankees player 48 years ago. Kinugasa received bouquets of flowers and congratulations from his current and former managers when he tied the mark.

This is the third time in history that a Japanese athlete has broken a significant U.S. major league record. In 1977, Sadaharu Ch beat Hank Aaron's record of 755 career home runs on his way to a new record of 868, and on June 3, 1983, Yutaka Fukumoto of the Hankyu Braves bet Lou Brock's record for career stolen bases, at 938.

Kinugasa, a 40-year-old third baseman, has never missed a game since joining the Carp full-time on Oct. 19, 1970.

Rain plays havoc with Scottish tennis tourney

EDINBURGH (R) — Ivan Lendl, who came to Edinburgh seeking 50 hours of vital grass-court practice, squeezed in another 14 minutes Saturday before rain washed out play in the semifinals of the Scottish Championships.

The world number one, who added a fifth Grand Slam title to

his collection when he retained the French Open in Paris last week, opted to play in this revamped event as part of his Wimbledon preparation.

But Lendl's plans have been wrecked by the notorious Scottish summer and his appearances on the centre court have been restricted to an 81-minute first-round workout against 42-year-old coach Tony Roche and a brief outing with Sweden's Anders Jarryd which was stopped at 2-2 on Saturday.

"I would trade one of my three French titles and one of my two U.S. crowns in return for winning Wimbledon," said Lendl, who managed to use four different rackets in his search for perfection during his sojourn with Jarryd.

"But I reckon I need 50 hours on grass before Wimbledon begins on June 22 and I'm obviously disappointed at the weather."

"Though I can name a number of great players who never managed to win a Wimbledon title, it's an obvious gap in my record and that's why I've been trying so hard to improve my grass court technique."

Apart from his 95 minutes of "competitive" tennis, Lendl has managed another four hours of practice under the shrewd eye of Roche, one of the finest expo-

nents of the grass-court game in his day.

"Ivan has a couple of minor deficiencies which he shares with most clay court players who have to adjust to a faster surface."

"Players who learned their tennis on clay tend to be slower to follow their first serves into the net, are not natural volleyers, and their footwork is usually slower."

"But Ivan is growing in confidence and no longer becomes depressed when things aren't going his way. We're getting there."

The 99th Scottish grass-court championships have enjoyed cruel luck since becoming part of the international circuit this week.

John McEnroe, Henri Leconte, Andrei Chesnokov and Aaron Krickstein are all missing from the original list of entrants and the weather has wreaked havoc with the scheduling of this new \$180,000 event.

Lendl and Jarryd are due to resume at 0900 GMT Sunday and will be followed on court by the second semifinal between Johan Kriek of the U.S. and Ecuador's Andres Gomez.

The women's final, involving Argentine Gabriela Sabatini and American Lisa Bonder, and the men's final will then be staged in the afternoon — if the weather holds.

Racecourse announced in costly blunder

LONDON (R) — A blunder by the announcer at Sandown Park Horse Races Saturday cost backers dear.

After the third race Padre Pio was announced the half length winner with Vague Lass second and Respect, 7-4 favourite, third.

This result was flashed to all Britain's 10,000 betting shops and payouts were made.

But the photo finish picture clearly showed Respect in second with Vague Lass a neck away in third.

It was an hour before the correct result was announced at the course and relayed to betting shops. But totalisator place and forecast bets all stand on the original "wrong" result.

Judge Nick Locock explained: "I wrote the correct result down, but the wrong result was announced."

Shriver, Savchenko win twice to reach Edgbaston tennis final

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — A slimmed down Pam Shriver won two matches to gain the final of the rain-affected Edgbaston Cup Women's Grasscourt Tennis Championships Saturday.

After whipping Natalie Tauziat of France 6-0, 6-1 in the quarter-final, the defending champion from the United States downed Etsuko Inoue of Japan 6-2, 6-4.

In Sunday's final, she will play Larissa Savchenko of the Soviet Union, who also had to play two matches because rain earlier in the week had forced officials to reschedule the tournament.

Savchenko outgunned South African Rosalyn Fairbank 7-5, 6-4 and then blitzed Eva Pfaff 6-3, 6-0 in the semifinal.

Shriver, the top seed, said after gaining the final that she had lost weight during her build up to the Wimbledon Championships, which start June 22.

"I am trying to be more disciplined in my whole lifestyle and I am in better shape and carrying fewer pounds," Shriver said.

"So when I knew I had to play two singles in a day, I didn't get worried about it."

Shriver explained the importance of playing in such pre-Wimbledon tournaments and wondered why more players didn't enter.

"This tournament, sooner or later, should attract the losers in the second week at (the French Open) in Paris. Some of the other top players should think about playing this event, and I think this would help me in my Wimbledon preparations," she said.

Referring to the Stella Artois Men's Grasscourt Tournament at Queen's Club, London, which is played simultaneously to the Edgbaston event, Shriver added: "Look at Queen's. The top men are there. So why don't more of

the women come here?

"In previous years I have come out of this event needing one of two more tests so that's why I am playing at Eastbourne next week."

Having a tournament to play during the week means you have not got time to think about Wimbledon and get uptight about that," she said.

In earlier quarterfinals, Inoue upset seventh seeded Carling Bassett of Canada 6-2, 6-0 while Pfaff beat number 5 seed Elizabeth Smylie of Australia.

Shriver said she was "pleased with our performance. We fought an experienced team and fought them well. We easily could have won, 5-3."

The Soviet Union's light heavyweight Andrei Kurniavka, who won an easy 3-0 decision over American Harvey Richards after dropping him to the canvas late in the second round, was named the outstanding boxer of the match.

Other Soviet winners were light heavyweight Nuragomed Shanavazov, who won a 3-0 decision over Phillip Jackson heavyweight Usman Arasaliyev, a 3-0 winner over Warren Williams heavyweight Alexander Zolkin, who defeated Charlton Hollis 2-1 and super heavyweight Alexander Miroshnichenko, a 3-0 winner over Kibert Pierce.

American winners were light heavyweight Michael Moore, who won a 2-1 decision over Stanislav Smirnov light heavyweight Donald Stephens, who beat Andrei Karavaev 2-1 and heavyweight Tim Igo, who beat Vladimir Baly 2-1.

American coach Joe Clough said: "I was very pleased with our



Jimmy Connors

second-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden 7-6, 7-6 on Friday.

In the other semifinal, top seed Boris Becker, preparing to bid for his third successive Wimbledon title, meets defending champion Tim Mayotte of the United States, who beat him in the quarter-finals here last year.

France advances in rugby world cup semis

SYDNEY (R) — France gave one of the greatest exhibitions of rugby union of its distinguished history when players upset favourites Australia 30-24 in the World Cup semifinal at Concord Oval Saturday.

Fortunes saw-sawed until, with injury time almost up, the sides were tied 24-24 and extra time seemed inevitable.

But the tireless French launched another counter-attack from inside their half. Left wing Pat-

rice Lagisquet centred the ball and lock Alain Llorcaux thundered up the centre to win it.

The ball went right, there was another ruck. France spun it left and suddenly it was Lagisquet again with fullback Serge Blanco outside.

Lagisquet veered infield, drawing the defence, then fed Blanco who sped to the corner for the winning try. As his team mates cavorted with delight, fullback Didier Camberabero iced the

cake with a perfect touchline conversion.

France were a revelation against a side who have swept all before them for the last three years.

Their forwards were uniformly magnificent, the scrum pushed the huge Australian Pack back metres on several occasions and captain Daniel Dubroca took the game's sole tighthead.

Retirement is not among Connors plans yet

LONDON (R) — Jimmy Connors has not won a singles title for the last three years, but retirement does not figure in his plans for the near future.

The 34-year-old American does not know how long he will go on playing, but he sees no reason to stop now.

Connors, whose instinctive fighting qualities have been crucial ingredients in his triumphs, blasted his way into the semifinals of the London grass court championships on Friday, completing a third round match suspended the previous night and also winning a quarter-final.

Then he marvelled at his success. "It surprises me that I still manage to win a lot of matches. And I've had a couple of chances to win tournaments this year, and that's not supposed to happen, not to a guy of 34."

After his second victory Fri-

day, 6-4, 6-4 over West German Eric Jelen, who ousted Mats Wilander in the first round, Connors credited an attitude change for extending his career.

"My attitude is different than it used to be, before, during and after the match. If I look happy on court, I've always been happy on court. I just didn't always like some of the other people out there. I probably still don't. I just get on to them the way I used to," he said.

"Like I was in Paris two weeks ago, I'm on vacation here and I just happen to be playing tennis while I'm here. But I got to the quarters-finals in Paris, my toughest tournament, and I'm in the semis here."

"I'm enjoying the tennis. How can I stop when I'm enjoying it like this and playing this kind of tennis? If I stopped now, I'd regret it. Besides I'm earning a helluva living — let's be honest — doing what I enjoy," he added.

Connors pointed out that his ranking had improved two places to seventh in the world for

reaching the French quarter-finals and could go higher here. "Then if I win a few matches at Wimbledon, look out. I could be up in the top three by the end of the year."

Asked at what position in the rankings would he feel he had slipped too far, he replied: "If I dropped out of the top 12 or 15, I'd probably say 'that's enough'. I'd play exhibitions, some special events and a few tournaments."

"I'm feeling good physically. It's not a chore for me to get up in the morning and go out and practice. I've taken care of myself over the years. I'm married now, with two kids. That has kept me in the game. If I had stayed single, I'd probably have broken down physically a long time ago," he said.

Connors has won 105 singles titles, but none in the last three years. "I could win here. There are a lot of good guys around but I'll be out there trying," he said.

Fifth seed Connors on Saturday confronts Australian Pat Cash, the seventh seed who upset

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PREPPIES



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Cinema
RAINBOW
CLUB PARADISE

Performances 3.15, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema
OPERA
TOUGH GUYS



Performances 3.30, 6.15, 8.15, 10.30

Cinema
PLAZA
SECRET ADMIRER



Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

Cinema
RAGHADAN
PLATOON

Performances 12.15, 3.15, 5.45, 8.15

U.S. trade improves

WASHINGTON (R) — A lower U.S. trade deficit with the rest of the world during April has helped to improve the U.S. trade deficit, according to a report from the U.S. Commerce Department.

The trade deficit with the rest of the world narrowed for a second straight month in April, to \$13.3 billion from \$13.6 billion in March, as economists saw signs of a falling U.S. dollar was finally starting to have an impact.

But the improvement failed to quell congressional calls for new U.S. laws to protect domestic industry and guard against unfair foreign trade practices.

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, a Texas Democrat, said the April trade performance was disappointing since it included a fall in exports as well as in imports.

The trade report showed both imports and exports fell in April. Exports fell 4.4 per cent to \$20.14 billion, while imports were down 3.6 per cent to \$33.46 billion in April, a trend foreshadowed by Japan's report Thursday that its trade surplus was declining.

"We're only fooling ourselves if we think we'll see a sustained, healthy improvement in U.S. exports without doing something about foreign trade barriers," Mr. Bentsen said Friday.

He has led Senate efforts to use U.S. trade laws to force open foreign markets. Debate on a new trade bill is scheduled to begin this week.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, commenting

shortly after the figures were released, predicted the corner has been turned in lowering the huge U.S. trade deficit that hit \$166.3 billion in 1986.

The Labour Department reported separately that wholesale prices were up only 0.3 per cent in May after a sharp 0.7 per cent rise in April that had triggered fears of a sharp rise in inflation at the retail level.

Wall Street responded enthusiastically as share prices closed strongly higher, with the Dow Jones index up more than 17 points. The dollar jumped to 143.93 Japanese yen in New York currency trading.

The Commerce Department also said businesses increased inventories only by 0.2 per cent in April after a 0.4 per cent March gain, suggesting corporations were slowing the pace of restocking after building up large inventories in the first quarter.

Mr. Allen Sinai, senior vice-president of Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York, said there were signs the benefits of the dollar devaluation are now occurring.

"Perhaps with the import numbers dropping, some substitution of U.S. goods for foreign goods has begun," Mr. Sinai said. He also said there was reason to believe "a slow turnaround" toward shrinking monthly trade deficits was now under way.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan in April was little changed from March at \$4.95 billion, but deficits with other Asian nations rose.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, June 6, '87 and ending Tuesday, June 9, '87. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	6100	7625	1.250	1.250	1.000
Petra Bank	21450	47186	2.200	2.190	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	700	1463	2.100	2.100	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	4651	7628	1.680	1.680	1.000
Housing Bank	1127	1462	1.280	1.300	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	3750	6210	1.600	1.650	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	476	10427	22.750	23.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	1245	21661	17.300	17.430	5.000
Arab Bank	2880	346398	121.300	118.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	14530	36237	2.490	2.490	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	16700	14252	0.860	0.850	1.000
Islamic Investment House	15351	18562	1.690	1.760	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	56555	42939	0.740	0.770	1.000
National Financial Investments	30400	4362	1.430	1.500	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	3388	2576	0.760	0.770	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	3576	3214	0.900	0.900	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	1000	1360	1.390	1.380	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	22770	111818	4.750	5.000	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	429	380	0.860	0.860	1.000
Jordan Insurance	550	6215	11.250	11.250	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	32900	27288	0.820	0.830	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	900	936	1.040	1.040	1.000
Holly Land Insurance	100	73	0.740	0.740	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Insurance	3475	5370	1.380	1.380	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	5330	4093	0.770	0.770	1.000
Universal Insurance	13001	907	0.700	0.700	1.000
General Insurance	70	97	1.350	1.350	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al-Jahar Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	3244	3893	1.250	1.200	1.000
Services and industries					
Darco for Housing and Investment	9232	5176	0.570	0.560	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aspet)	1790	679	0.420	0.400	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	525	357	0.650	0.680	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	348	52	0.650	0.650	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance (Ta'jeer)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	2937	4471	1.530	1.520	1.000
Intel Eastern Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	765	3072	4.000	4.000	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	2650	7200	2.700	2.720	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	273	601	2.200	2.200	1.000
Dar Al Shakh Press, Printing and Publishing	3600	1656	0.460	0.460	1.000
Jordan Dairy	9353	10981	1.180	1.180	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	8207	17782	2.160	2.140	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	150221	147385	0.920	0.900	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Itaq)	2125	431	1.950	1.940	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	2100	2876	1.350	1.360	1.000
Aludun Industries	190659	194505	0.950	1.050	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	161978	315572	1.920	1.940	1.000
Jordan Worsted Mills	551	2424	4.400	4.400	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	314	330	1.050	1.050	1.000
Chemical Industries	29450	31807	1.090	1.080	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	6490	3112	0.480	0.460	1.000
Dar Al Daw' for Development and Investment	944	1271	1.360	1.330	1.000
National Steel Industries	52950	126376	2.360	2.380	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	1000	893	0.880	0.900	1.000
General Mining					
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	4660	34677	7.400	7.500	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	46554	13010	0.290	0.280	1.000
National Industries	3000	1805	0.600	0.610	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	2500	750	0.320	0.300	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	57120	42840	0.770	0.750	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	29067	29517	1.140	1.150	1.000
Rafid Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	63	148	2.300	2.350	1.000
Jordan Rockwood Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	881	1718	1.950	1.950	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	5.000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	24300	22308	0.890	0.900	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	163030	150157	0.890	0.910	1.000
Jordan Sulphur Chemicals	129365	399011	3.330	3.290	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	40533	39952	0.990	0.980	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	7000	6647	0.970	0.970	1.000
Grand total	1,371,734	2,367,812			

Moscow unveils proposals to decentralise management

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Union Friday unveiled proposals for decentralising its system of economic management, including freeing enterprises from the control of ministries in Moscow and reforming the role of planning organs.

Mr. Nikolai Slyunkov, the Communist Party central committee secretary in charge of economic administration, said a basic aim of the proposals was to ensure that consumers would no longer be forced to buy low-quality goods they did not want. "The inefficient management of the economy is determined by the domination of the producer over the consumer. This creates shortages, since output is not subordinate to the consumer's demands and he has to take what he is given," Mr. Slyunkov said.

Mr. Slyunkov was speaking at an economic conference which was held at the central committee headquarters last Monday and Tuesday. His speech and remarks by others present, including Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, were released Friday.

Mr. Gorbachev told the meeting the central committee would discuss the proposals at a plenary meeting at the end of June. The plenum is to be followed by a Supreme Soviet (parliament) session which will pass a law on how enterprises should be run.

Mr. Slyunkov said the Soviet leadership was proposing that the central economic organs, notably Moscow-based ministries and the state planning committee Gosplan, play a more strategic role so that enterprises had more scope for initiative.

"For a radical improvement in the work of ministries, it is proposed to free them from the functions of direct management of enterprises and to end the vicious practice of redistributing means from highly efficient enterprises to enterprises that are inefficient and unprofitable," he said. Ministries should occupy themselves with broad tasks connected with planning, introducing new technology and satisfying the long-term needs of individual branches of the economy, Mr. Slyunkov said.

At the same time, he said, enterprises should continue to contribute to the state budget, ministries should increase their role in foreign trade, and Gosplan should become what he called "the economic headquarters of the country."

Mr. Slyunkov said a reform of the country's rigid pricing system was planned. "There must be an organic connection between wholesale, purchase and retail prices," he said. Western economists said the proposal to free enterprises from central control seemed the most far-reaching element in Mr. Slyunkov's speech, and his comments on prices suggested some market-based reforms in that area were under consideration.

But they cautioned that the leadership was still upholding the principle of central planning, and a final assessment would depend on the nature of the law which the Supreme Soviet will adopt. The law is due to come into effect next January.

Mr. Gorbachev made clear in his speech to the conference that tensions over the issue of decentralisation still existed, saying: "Much is yet to be clarified here, above all as regards the correlation between the centre and local initiative."

He added: "It is only on the basis of public ownership that it is possible to have a centre that is capable of forecasting, calculating, advancing and attaining objectives ... we must rebuff

those who wish to propose anti-socialist alternatives. Several senior officials at the conference spoke vehemently against a strong role for ministries, according to excerpts from their speeches published by the official news agency TASS.

Mr. Georgy Arbatov, head of the USA and Canada Institute of the Academy of Sciences, said the number of ministries should be cut and their functions sharply reduced. A Leningrad factory director said planning had been overcentralised for too long.

Finland firm becomes first to enter joint venture with Soviets

Meanwhile, a Finnish paint company on Thursday became the first firm to enter a joint production venture with the Soviets, an arrangement the Kremlin hopes will boost the slumping Soviet economy with foreign currency and know-how.

"We expect three things from the ventures — a better international division of labour, profits, and the capacity to bring new products to the market," said Mr. Yuri D. Dryomov, head of the joint ventures department at the Soviet ministry of foreign trade.

Many Western businessmen, however, have been wary of the project, saying it requires the joint firm's director to be a Soviet, that hirings and firings must conform to Soviet law and that the joint venture must compete with its Western parent abroad.

Officers of Finland's Sadolin Company signed the pioneer accord that made them a 40-per cent partner in an Estonian factory making liquid wood preservatives.

Mr. Dryomov, who attended the signing, hailed the agreement as the first of its kind and said he hoped its success would result in more joint ventures.

Junejo cancels new taxes

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced Friday the cancellation of new taxes that had led to protests across the country.

His government opted instead for a campaign against corruption and tax evasion, and for new austerity measures to affect state officials — ministerial pay cuts, economy class air travel and smaller official cars. Mr. Junejo told parliament five of various new taxes announced in a June 4 budget were withdrawn. These were extra duties on kerosene, diesel oil, cooking gas and electricity and a controversial 5-10 per cent "defence tax" levy on imports, incomes and services.

"The indication we received is that the people have been shocked by these budget proposals and that they would badly affect the common man," the prime minister said.

Brazil introduces crisis package to fight inflation

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil Friday night announced emergency measures, including a new price freeze, suspension of major projects and a devaluation of its currency to tackle what it called an enormous financial crisis.

President Jose Sarney, addressing the nation on television, said the measures were absolutely indispensable to return the Brazilian economy to normality.

Brazil, whose \$111 billion foreign debt is the largest of any developing nation, is currently beset by steep inflation, high interest rates, and a slowdown in its all-important car industry, which have led many economists and businessmen to predict that the country is headed toward a severe recession.

The government gave no immediate details on the devaluation of the cruzado, the national currency, but government

sources said it would be 10 per cent.

After the failure of last year's Cruzado plan price freeze, Brazil is experiencing the worst inflation of its history.

The plan, which initially met with widespread public support, collapsed under the weight of widespread shortages, inflationary pressures and a foreign payments crisis.

The crisis has also had international repercussions. In February Brazil suspended interest payments on its \$68 billion owed to foreign banks, a move Mr. Sarney said was aimed at preserving the country's dwindling cash reserves.

Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, who said the country was facing an enormous financial crisis, announced in the same broadcast that prices will be frozen for up to 90 days.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today is fine for settling career or business interests of a practical nature. Look for an upswing toward a more unique and progressive set of circumstances.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go after your personal wishes now. You can enjoy the company of good friends in the evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can decide on the right philosophy of life that is best suited to your modus operandi.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more affectionate with your mate. Take time to complete unfinished tasks. Avoid one who has strange ideas.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Have a practical discussion with an outside partner. Handle some civic matter.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan the new week's work and get your hours nicely scheduled. Take some health treatments that will relax you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make arrangements for some entertainment you like. The evening is best for thinking about business matters.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get home conditions improved today. Keep the conversation light if you have guests into your home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Take a little trip with a friend in the morning, but be with your family in the evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Think about how to handle practical matters more wisely. Enjoy the company of charming personalities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can gain a cherished wish, so go after it. Set up a more practical budget tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your feet on the ground and you can handle practical affairs more efficiently. Be social tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A wise friend can give you excellent advice today. Do something that will please a good pal in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will understand how to whittle imaginative ideas down to a practical working level and handle them successfully, so encourage this. Give as fine an education as you can afford. Teach this child the importance of controlling the temper.

THE Daily Crossword by Harold Counts

ACROSS

1 Biting

2 Food fish

3 Bred

4 Crescent-shaped

5 Fish helmet

6 Ties

7 New collapse

8 128 cartoonist

9 Incandescent

10 Kid style

11 Glee

12 Transcendent

13 Glee

14 Right; — and

15 Old

16 L.A. natives

17 Four-in-hand

18 Pie

19 Brownie

20 Heavy kid

21 Glee

22 A counting of votes

23 Mediterranean island

24 Rial

25 Goddess of discord

26 Headlines

27 Ale

28 Glee

29 Glee

30 Glee

31 Glee

32 Glee

33 Glee

34 Glee

35 Glee

36 A counting of votes

37 Mediterranean island

38 Rial

39 Goddess of discord

40 Headlines

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100 Glee

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

1 Biting

2 Food fish

3 Bred

4 Crescent-shaped

5 Fish helmet

6 Ties

7 New collapse

8 128 cartoonist

9 Incandescent

10 Kid style

11 Glee

12 Transcendent

13 Glee

14 Right; — and

15 Old

16 L.A. natives

17 Four-in-hand

18 Pie

19 Brownie

20 Heavy kid

21 Glee

22 A counting of votes

23 Mediterranean island

24 Rial

25 Goddess of discord

26 Headlines

27 Ale

28 Glee

29 Glee

30 Glee

31 Glee

32 Glee

33 Glee

34 Glee

35 Glee

36 A counting of votes

37 Mediterranean island

38 Rial

39 Goddess of discord

40 Headlines

41 Ale

42 Glee

43 Glee

44 Glee

45 Glee

46 Glee

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100 Glee

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff

Philippine police start mobilising civilians against Communist rebels

MANILA (R) — Top police officials said they were mobilising civilians to help them fight Communist rebels largely blamed for a rash of killings which Saturday claimed its 14th lawman victim in 10 days.

National police chief Brigadier-General Renato De Villa said he was going to put into practice President Corason Aquino's call for the people to support the military and police in the 18-year-old Communist insurgency.

Brig. De Villa said Mrs. Aquino had laid the "moral basis" for an all-out campaign against the rebels.

"Sparrows," named for the swiftness of their attacks, have claimed responsibility for some of the 14 killings.

Former rebel leader Bernabe Buscayno, also known as Commander Dante, was ambushed

and two companions were killed in an attack he says was conducted by policemen or soldiers to revenge their fallen colleagues.

Mr. Buscayno, who now advocates electoral politics, was the founder of the New People's Army to which the "sparrows" belong.

One alleged "sparrow" was killed Friday in a gunbattle with police.

Brig. De Villa said the police would organise an information network that would reach into every Manila neighbourhood.

"To our mind the message of the president yesterday is very

important because that formed the basis of the framework for our efforts now to ask for and mobilise community support," he told a news conference.

Mrs. Aquino asked civilians in a speech during a celebration of national independence Friday to support the military and the police as she vowed to get tough and to "bring the war" to the rebels.

Rebel leaders said this week they would view the rise of vigilante groups in Manila as an escalation of political violence by the government and would respond accordingly.

Brigadier-General Alexander Aguirre, police chief for the Manila area, who was also at the conference, said he has started meeting mayors in Manila and suburban towns to discuss plans

on how to mobilise civilians to support the government.

Meanwhile, a leading woman Communist guerrilla was captured Friday night as she visited her

baby born during a ceasefire earlier this year.

"Amazons," as women rebels are called here, are playing an increasingly important role in the 18-year-old insurgency against the Manila government.

Maria Concepcion Araneta Bocla, also known as Conrade Concha, was arrested on Panay Island in the central Philippines by the military on charges of rebellion and subversion, officers said.

Bocla and a renegade priest, Father Jose "Boy" Torre, met President Corason Aquino in Iloilo before the start of peace negotiations last October.

U.S. successfully tests fourth Trident 2 missile

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — A Trident 2 submarine missile thundered off a land

launch pad and scored a fourth straight test success for the U.S. navy's newest, most powerful rocket, the navy said.

The 13.5-metre three-stage missile Friday hurled a dummy warhead to an ocean target several hundred kilometres down the Atlantic tracking range.

"The test was very successful," said Lt. Cmdr. Frank Decker, a

navy spokesman.

The test was the fourth of 20 Trident 2 launches planned from a land pad. That series will be followed by up to 10 submarine test launches, with the weapons scheduled to become operational in late 1989.

Trident 2 is an intercontinental range missile designed to propel up to 10 nuclear warheads to different targets. Each Trident submarine will carry 24 missiles.

Cosmonauts install tier of solar battery on Mir

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveikin have installed

the first tier of a new solar battery outside the Mir orbiting station in a space walk lasting nearly two hours, TASS news agency said Saturday.

TASS said the cosmonauts set up an expandable girder on Mir's outer surface Friday night and secured two sections of photo-electric transformers to it. They re-entered Mir after one hour and 53 minutes in space.

The additional solar battery is needed to increase power supplies to the Mir complex, which has faced a sharp rise in electricity demand since being joined by

the astrophysical research module Kvant in April.

Kvant is packed with high-technology equipment including several telescopes for observation of remote parts of the universe. The telescopes have added to the power demand.

Moscow Radio said the cosmonauts would make a new space walk in a few days to assemble another tier of solar cells and make the whole system operational.

Mir, launched in February 1986, was previously supplied by two solar batteries. TASS said the parts for the third battery were carried to Mir inside Kvant.

Pope backs to religious themes after pro-solidarity speeches

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland (R) — Pope John Paul, after two days

in the Baltic ports during which he defended the ideals of the banned Solidarity free trade union, returned to religious themes Saturday.

He celebrated an early-morning mass in the Jasna Gora (Hill of Light) Monastery in front of its revered image of the Black Madonna. Then he came out to the ramparts to tell a big crowd that he prayed to the Virgin Mary for religious freedom in Poland and the world.

Arriving from Gdansk Friday night at the monastery, which is Poland's most popular shrine and the focus for an intense brand of religious patriotism, the Pope laughed and talked spontaneously with enthusiastic crowds.

"In this land of Poland there is such a great need of hope," the Pope said.

In one of the most dramatic highlights of his seven-day visit to his homeland, the Pope told a million Polish workers at an open-air mass in Gdansk Friday that they had the right to be represented by free trade unions. He said the 1980 Gdansk accord which gave birth to the banned

Solidarity union should be fulfilled.

After the mass, riot police with batons broke up a march by at least 5,000 young Solidarity supporters carrying Solidarity banners and chanting slogans. The police took action after stones and bottles were thrown from the crowd.

The official PAP news agency said no arrests were made but Western reporters saw some demonstrators being beaten and hauled away by police.

The Pope was already on his way to Czechostowa when the clashes occurred, and on Friday night the crowd in the meadows below the monastery sang and begged him to stay with them.

"The Mother of God is wondering when will he get on with the prayer," he joked.

The Pope arrived later Saturday in the textile town of Lodz for an open-air mass and a visit to one of its factories.

His visit ends Sunday in Warsaw with an open-air mass in front of the Stalinist Palace of Culture and a religious procession through the streets of the city.

Record number of women elected to U.K. parliament

LONDON (Agencies) — When Margaret Thatcher enters the House of Commons to begin her

third term as prime minister, she will be one of a record 41 women who won the right to take seats in the "mother of parliaments."

Among the sea of white male faces will be 17 women members of the governing Conservative Party and 21 from the socialist Labour Party, including the first black woman lawmaker, Diane Abbott.

Two women from the centrist Alliance also were elected Thursday, as was a woman representing the Scottish Nationalist Party.

There will be four non-white faces, the first since an Asian Communist was elected in 1922 and served seven years. Besides Abbott, two black men and one ethnic Asian were elected on Labour tickets in inner-city districts.

"We went before as humble petitioners — never again" declared black lawyer Paul Boateng, 35, claiming victory in London's Brent South district. "We go now as tribunes, socialist tribunes of all the people, black and white, in Brent South."

Miss Abbott, who won the East London district of Hackney North and Stoke Newington, promised to keep fighting for separate black sections within the Labour Party.

The three major parties fielded 28 non-white candidates. For the first time, some were nominated in areas where they stood a real chance of winning.

Bernie Grant, born in the West Indies, won with a huge majority for the London district of Tottenham, and in Leicester, Keith Vaz, of Goan origin, defeated a hardline Conservative.

Feminists said Friday that while 41 women elected is an improvement over the 28 women who held seats before, it is still only a fraction of the 650 seats available.

"It's not that wonderful," said Elizabeth Vallance, head of political studies at the University of London's Queen Mary College.

She said part of the problem was that many of the women — unlike the ethnic minority candidates — were assigned as token candidates to constituencies their parties knew would be difficult or impossible to win.

Soviet paper attacks Reagan Berlin speech

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda Saturday condemned a speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan calling for the demolition of the Berlin Wall as a show of bare-faced anti-Sovietism.

Pravda said Mr. Reagan's speech in West Berlin Friday, in which he appealed directly to Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down the wall, was a hypocritical attempt to disguise the reasons for the barrier's construction.

It said American presidents treated Berlin as a sort of shrine where they were required to appear from time to time.

"To an equal degree ritual has become a public outpouring of personal feelings which, unfortunately, are dominated by unfriendliness to our country and bare-faced anti-Sovietism," it said.

"Yesterday the president of the United States irrigated a West Berlin site near the Brandenburg Gate with hypocritical cries to tear down 'the Berlin Wall' and 'open the gate,' in other words ... to break through the state border delimiting the German state of workers and farmers."

Thousands protest in Seoul after arrest of 13 dissidents

SEOUL, South Korea (Agencies) — Police hurled tear gas grenades and charged into thousands of people staging a sit-down strike Saturday in sympathy with student protesters who have held a Roman Catholic cathedral for four days.

Plainclothes police squads used their gloved fists and wielded protective shields like battering rams to drive off the people sitting in the streets around the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

Witnesses said the crowd of demonstrators swelled rapidly from a few hundred to as many as 5,000.

The clash came as church officials attempted to work out a compromise with the government to end the cathedral siege and the

Pravda said the wall was built as a direct result of policies by the United States and its allies aimed at using West Berlin as a "front city" for blows against East Germany.

Contrasting Mr. Reagan's calls for improved East-West ties with his assertion that the West would maintain "defences of unassailable strength" to resist "Soviet expansion," it said his arms control stand was keeping the gates shut.

Pravda added that a security force of 10,000 protecting the site of the Reagan speech included police brought in from West Germany in violation of the four-power accord on Berlin.

The Soviet Union, which signed the post-war accord with United States, Britain and France, argues that West Berlin is not an integral part of West Germany and that Bonn is not authorised to take part in official functions there.

East Germany began building the Berlin Wall in August 1961.

The West says the wall's purpose was to stop the outflow of large numbers of East Germans who were leaving their country by crossing into West Berlin.

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The clash came as church officials attempted to work out a compromise with the government to end the cathedral siege and the

fighting that has swirled around the headquarters of the Catholic Church in South Korea since Wednesday.

No details of the talks were released, but priests said their offer to escort the students out had been rebuffed and they feared the government might storm the cathedral complex.

The latest clashes came after 13 top dissident leaders were arrested on charges of taking part in illegal protests.

The 13, including Yang Sun-jik, vice-president of the hard-line opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and Christian and Buddhist clergymen, were charged with organising Wednesday's anti-government protests across the country.

Panamanians protest against state of emergency

PANAMA CITY, Panama (AP) — Panamanians in rich and poor neighbourhoods, barred by a state of emergency from gathering in public, honked car horns

and banged on pots to protest the country's military leadership.

The government closed all public and private schools in the country's five biggest cities for a week, starting Monday, in an effort to keep the unrest from spreading beyond the capital.

Three times Friday, residents of the capital heeded a call by the National Civic Crusade, a group of 35 businesses and professional groups, to make noise in the streets to protest the state of emergency imposed Thursday by President Eric Delvalle.

In the old Panama tenement blocks near downtown, pairs of soldiers watched warily Friday as people appeared in doorways and balconies at 9 p.m. to bang utensils on pots and pans.

Some residents lit small trash fires in the streets of the neighbourhood.

Only a few cars moved through downtown Panama City, usually filled with pedestrians on a Friday night. Many storefronts were boarded up for protection against rioters and most restaurants were open but empty of customers.

During an earlier noise campaign Friday, troops were seen throwing rocks at honking cars and hurling tear gas canisters into the open front doors of apartment buildings in the affluent

betania neighbourhood downtown. Entire families in the area crowded onto balconies to bang pots and pans.

Meanwhile, the man whose accusations against the military touched off the unrest, retired Col. Roberto Diaz Herrera, said he feared for his life and was seeking asylum in Spain for himself, his family and some associates.

Col. Diaz Herrera on Friday added U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush to the list of those he claimed were responsible for the 1981 death of strongman Gen. Omar Torrijos, who was killed in a plane crash.

Earlier this week Col. Diaz claimed Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, Gen. Torrijos' successor and perhaps the most powerful person in Panama, conspired with the CIA and Gen. Wallace Nutting to put a bomb on Gen. Torrijos' plane.

Gen. Noriega, the Central Intelligence Agency and Gen. Nutting, who was then head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama and is now retired, have all denied the charges.

Asked why he thought Mr. Reagan was involved in Gen. Torrijos' death, Col. Diaz Herrera said, "I know because I saw photocopies badly written that involve President Reagan, Vice President Bush and Gen. Nutting and persons in Panama."

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Venice mayor says no more summits

VENICE, Italy (AP) — The mayor of Venice has said the lagoon city should never host another Western economic summit. Mayor Nereo Laroni spoke at a news conference two days after the leaders of the seven major industrialised nations ended their three-day meeting. Laroni criticised the "imposing and cumbersome security" that he said was "incompatible with the extremely delicate fabric" of Venice. He complained of hundreds of speeding motorboats, lack of mobility for the citizens and the constant din of helicopters. "These are all negative elements that cannot be repeated," he said. "Other places, other cities are more adequate than ours."

Justice in peril from lack of paper

VENICE (R) — The wheels of justice are threatening to grind to a halt in Venice because courts have run out of paper for their photocopying machines, the Corriere Della Sera newspaper reported Saturday. It said the start of two trials, one involving 37 alleged arms traffickers, had to be delayed until later this year because stocks of the paper needed to reproduce the summonses had run out. Venice justice officials were quoted as saying the problem had arisen because the Ministry of Justice in Rome, which pays for the paper, had cut the budget, complaining that local courts used too much paper last year.

NATO chief fined for careless driving

DOVER, England (R) — NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington has been fined £65 (\$107) here for careless driving after his car collided with another car. A magistrates' court heard Friday that a car being driven by the chief official of the Western alliance veered to the wrong side of the road in the southern port of Dover. Lord Carrington, a former British foreign secretary, pleaded guilty in a letter to the court.

Pilot accused of having forged dollars

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — A Lebanese pilot accused of possessing 4,400 forged U.S. dollars was remanded in custody for eight days by Larnaca district court Saturday. Police told the court they arrested Chassan Hassan Reda Al Sayed, 27, when he tried to pay a \$30 restaurant bill with a forged \$100 note in Larnaca. The restaurant was equipped with a scanning device for detecting forged notes and staff called police who said Sayed had another 4,300 forged dollars in his possession. Police sources declined to say whether Sayed was a private pilot or worked for an airline.

Camel killed after biting man to death

KRONBERG, West Germany (R) — A camel which killed a man at a zoo in this Frankfurt suburb was put to death, police said. A police spokesman said 32-year-old Edmund Sauer, employed by the privately-run Opel Zoo for two months, died after the camel attacked him from behind, biting deep into his shoulder and severing an artery. Sauer had entered the camel enclosure to collect two female camels used for giving children rides but the 12-year-old male camel Pascha was in aggressive mood since one of his mates gave birth 10 days ago, zoo authorities said.

Brewer buys ex-Libyan embassy

LONDON (AP) — The Libyan embassy building in London, which was besieged in 1984 after a woman police officer was killed, has been sold to an Australian brewer, the Daily Telegraph reported Saturday. It said that buyer John Elliott, head of Elders Ltd, will make the building the London headquarters for his company, which last year took over the British Courage Brewing concern. It did not identify the seller of the lease. The handsome building with a pillared portico is in a corner of St. James's Square near Piccadilly.

Man killed for saying Diana prettier than Imelda

MANILA (R) — A man hacked his brother to death and seriously injured another man during an argument over whether Britain's Princess Diana is prettier than Imelda Marcos. The Philippine News Agency said the three men were drinking one night this week and began to compare the graces of the former Philippine first lady and the wife of Prince Charles. "Don't belittle Tita Meldy, she's still the most beautiful woman in the world," the agency quoted the suspect as saying before he ended the discussion with a machete. The man is being sought by police.

May AIDS death in Britain reach 24

LONDON (AP) — AIDS disease claimed 24 lives in Britain last month, bringing to 444 the country's known death toll since 1982, the Department of Health said. The Department reported that the total number of cases, including deaths, rose by 41 to 791 and included seven babies whose mothers are infected with the deadly disease. Of the total, 686 involved male homosexuals or bisexuals. Other groups with the disease include 31 hemophiliacs, 12 drug addicts and nine homosexual drug addicts. The latest figures are in line with previous predictions of 4,000 AIDS deaths by the end of 1989, the department said. AIDS destroys the body's natural immune system, leaving it vulnerable to disease.

U.N. chief gets free use of limo

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A Swedish automaker is allowing U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar free use of a limousine, a spokesman has said. Francois Giuliani, the U.N. chief's spokesman, said that the car, a stretch version of the Volvo 760-GLE, was not a gift, but a loan. "The car will be returned in four years," Giuliani said in answer to questions at a news briefing. Asked by a reporter if the arrangement constituted a U.N. commercial endorsement of Volvo, Giuliani retorted, "It would not have been if none of you had raised it." After more questioning about such corporate aid, Giuliani retorted, "The United Nations is going through very serious financial problems and the fact that we saved \$40,000 should be a matter for praise instead of heckling." The secretary-general presently is being driven in a U.N.-purchased American car — a 4½-year-old Lincoln.

Police seize unlicensed Dutch condoms

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian police seized 5,300 Dutch condoms, the entire stock of a Brussels family planning centre, on the grounds they were not licensed by the Health Ministry, a spokesman for the centre said. He called the confiscation of Dutch condoms, including strawberry and banana-flavoured ones for oral sex, astonishing considering cooperation between the centre and the Health Ministry in the fight against AIDS, the normally fatal acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Man gets rich after Thatcher victory

READING, England (AP) — The Conservatives' win in the British general election made potato chip shop owner Jim Kwan, 59, in January on a seven-stage accumulator bet, the winner from his first going on his second, and so on. Bookmaker Ladbrokes said Kwan successfully predicted the results of a horse race in Ireland, a snooker (pool) tournament in England, the American Superbowl Football Championship, a horse race in England, the English and Scottish soccer championships and Thursday's general election.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—From time to time, you mention the Principle of Restricted Choice in your writings. I am not sure how this principle operates. Would you mind explaining it? — N.E., Tampa, Fla.

A.—To the best of my knowledge, this subject was first raised by New York Times bridge editor Alan Truscott in a magazine article in the mid-1950s. Later, Terence Reese delved into the principles involved in greater detail.

Here is the simplest example of the application of the Principle of Restricted Choice:

NORTH

♦ Q J 9

SOUTH

♦ A 3 2

South needs one trick from the suit, and entries to his hand are no problem. He leads low to the queen and East wins the king. When next South leads the suit and West produces a low card, should South play the jack or finesse the nine? If South has no information from the bidding to suggest that East started with both high honors, it is correct to play the jack. The reason is that, if East had started with both the ace and king, he could have won the first trick with either card. The fact that, in the example cited, he won with the king suggests that he doesn't hold the ace.

Here's another common case:

NORTH

♦ K 10 8 7 5 4

SOUTH

♦ A 9 3

South needs to bring in the suit without losing a trick. He leads the ace and East drops the jack. When he continues with the nine, West follows low. Is it correct to rise with the king or finesse the 10?

The Principle of Restricted Choice dictates that you take the finesse. Indeed, the odds are almost 2-to-1 in favor. Again, if East had both missing honors he would choose to drop the queen half the time.

Reese stated the principle as follows: Assume that a defender did not have a choice to exercise rather than that he exercised a choice in a particular way.

One last example:

NORTH

♦ Q 9 7 6 5 4

SOUTH

♦ A 2

South leads the ace and East drops the 10. Should South finesse the nine next, or go up with the queen?

You understand the principle perfectly if you elected to finesse the nine. If East held both middle honors, he could have dropped either the jack or 10 under the ace. The fact that he chose the 10 makes it less likely that he holds the jack.